

**THE WEATHER** — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy with showers. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy with showers. SUNDAY: Cloudy with sun. TEMPS: 73°-75° (23°-23°) SUNDAY: Showers with sun. NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. SUNDAY: Saturday, rain. TEMP: 73°-75° (23°-23°) NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. TEMP: 73°-75° (23°-23°)

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

## INTERNATIONAL

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## Martial Law Set in Iranian City After 4 Die in Anti-Shah Riots

*From Wire Dispatches*  
ISFAHAN, Iran, Aug. 11 — The government declared martial law here after hundreds of armed rioters clashed with police and soldiers today, leaving at least four dead and 60 injured.

A government spokesman said the dead were all rioters, but that the injured included police and firemen.

The government set an 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew and installed Iran's first military governor in more than 25 years to take charge of this city of 680,000 persons. Martial law was declared for a month.

The rioting erupted yesterday after Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, in an interview with Western correspondents, warned extremists that they would be crushed if they attempted to block his moves toward political liberalization.

The U.S. consulate in Isfahan told the approximately 12,000 Americans in the city to stay indoors until further notice. Isfahan is a major steel and industrial center. The Americans mostly are involved with civil projects and a few defense-related industries being built there by the Iranian government.

### Religious Riots

Iran has been plagued by riots by religious extremists who say reforms ordered by the shah are contrary to the teachings of the Koran.

Most of the reforms deal with the liberation of women and the redistribution of lands.

Gatherings of more than three persons, including religious meetings in mosques during the current Moslem holy month of Ramadan, were banned.

Yesterday, three persons died and more than 200 were injured in riots in Shiraaz in southern Iran.

The army moved into Isfahan with tanks, armored cars and personnel vehicles after police failed to control hundreds of anti-Shah religious demonstrators. The clashes lasted throughout the night and into the early morning. Maj. Gen. Reza Nagh, military commander of the region, took command of the city after the martial law was declared.

### Religious Gathering

The clashes began during a religious gathering last night at the residence of a prominent local clergyman, Ayatollah Hossein Khamenei. Mr. Khamenei, a supporter of exiled clergyman Ayatollah Khomeini, an opponent of the shah, has been holding religious meetings at his house for more than a week.

A crowd of several thousand persons packed the streets leading to his house to hear speeches condemning the government and calling for the establishment of an Islamic government in Iran.

Security units surrounded the area and threw several tear gas shells into the streets. The crowd then spread out, attacking several

members of the security police, witnesses said.

Shots were fired and at least one demonstrator was killed on the roof of Mr. Khamenei's house. Several more were killed in the streets, witnesses said.

After a brief period of calm this morning trouble broke out again before noon. Hundreds of demonstrators rampaged through the town, burning street installations, banks, and shops. Firefighting units were called to put out scores of fires in the city.

In his press conference yesterday

Mr. Nowshahr, the shah promised free elections to a national parliament in 1979 despite recent violence aimed at toppling his regime. He has blamed the violence on Communist influence.

The shah summoned Western correspondents to his summer beach house to talk about his plan for political liberalization announced earlier this year.

He said that he had embarked upon the program by conviction. "It's not that I am obliged, forced or that any condition was imposed

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The Shah of Iran

## British Union Leaders Criticize Chrysler U.K. Sale to Peugeot

LONDON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — British labor-union leaders Friday angrily condemned the sale to the French Peugeot-Citroen combine of Chrysler Corp.'s European operations, and they voiced fears that it could result in loss of jobs in Britain.

The House should be given a chance to debate the takeover and

to question ministers on the question of jobs," Mrs. Short said.

The Chrysler Corp., yesterday announced that Peugeot-Citroen is buying Chrysler's European operations, including Chrysler United Kingdom, making it the largest automobile group in Europe and fifth largest in the world.

Reuters quoted officials as saying that the British government would seek assurance that no jobs would be lost before allowing Chrysler U.K. to come under the control of the French Peugeot-Citroen group, officials said today.

Over the past three years the government has given Chrysler U.K. \$30 million (\$152 million) to cover losses and in loans, and had promised more. The aim was to prevent the firm's collapse, which would add 23,700 workers to the 15,000 already unemployed in Britain.

[Industry Secretary Eric Varley was analyzing today whether the proposed deal, announced yesterday, would lead to the unemployment the government had been trying to avoid.

The deal needs the approval of the British and French governments.

The French Ministry of Industry welcomed the move, but a government spokesman in London said there would be no official comment for at least a week.

But it remains to be seen "whether the 'unjustifiably procrastinated negotiations' can be set in motion again."

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## Short Flight Delays Reported As French Air Slowdown Renews

PARIS, Aug. 11 (UPI) — West European air travelers encountered only short delays today at the start of a five-day French air controllers slowdown, but airports prepared for worse to come this weekend.

In France, Spain and West Germany, no unusual delays were reported. British airports reported delays of around 40 minutes but expected them to increase later on.

Most airports were keeping their bars and restaurants open overtime. At Orly Airport outside Paris an unused cafe was turned into a dormitory. In England, Manchester provided extra TV sets and performing dogs while Luton officials said they had hired a parrot to entertain with "some French words appropriate to the occasion."

The strike started at 8 a.m. throughout France and is scheduled to end at the same hour on Wednesday.

The turmoil experienced during the air controllers' strike two weeks ago was not expected to reoccur. That was the weekend of the year with the heaviest traffic as millions of people left on their annual August vacations.

This weekend some flights have been canceled and others have been doubled up by using bigger planes. Scheduled flights for the weekend are 15 percent fewer than two weeks ago. Spain's Iberia Air Lines, most of whose aircraft fly over France, canceled 20 flights to and from Central Europe and Britain.

The controllers, who are demanding more pay and equipment and shorter hours, are monitoring no more than eight flights on their TV screens instead of the usual 12 or 15.

British airports advised travelers to be prepared for long waits — to hire soap, towels and razors in hand baggage, sandwiches and vacuum-bottles with cold or hot drinks and games.

## House, in Carter Rebuff, Votes Tax-Cut Measure

By Art Pine

would begin work on the bill Aug. 21.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., told the House, "If the administration had proposed this [compromise] five months ago, it would have been adopted as the Ways and Means Committee bill and would have sailed through the House."

The House also defeated, by a sizable margin, a rival Republican tax-cut plan proposed by Rep. Jack

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Libya Moves Ahead With Qadhafi's Unique 'New Socialism'

By Thomas W. Lippman

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 11 (WP) — Guided by the eccentric principles of Col. Moamer Qadhafi's Green Book, Libya is carrying out a revolution in its political and economic life to achieve the radical colonel's vision of "new socialist society."

Virtually every source of power and wealth in traditional Libyan life — the great tribes, the rich families, the bourgeoisie, the bureaucracy and even the religious leadership — has been crushed or taken over as Col. Qadhafi builds a new system.

Observers here say that even if Col. Qadhafi were removed from power, the country is now irretrievably in the hands of a new generation nurtured on his ideas and catapulted during his nine years in power from impoverished ignorance into a prosperous new era.

Compulsory education, compulsory participation in the new political system, compulsory military training and the accelerating introduction of women into the work force are all contributing to the eclipse of historic patterns of life.

"Hell has broken loose again," said resident Rifaat Bishara. "We are rushing back to basement shelters." Mrs. Bishara said that the exchange flared between Syria and Christians at the 25-story Rich Tower which forms the main defense area of the Syrian peacekeepers in the Christian sector.

The Syrian warring had been addressed to rightist militiamen at other Christian residential areas.

The jobs of tens of thousands of men that depended on the old system — messengers, drivers, teaboys — have been eliminated and their holders sent off to more productive tasks, in a move as much symbolic as economic.

Libya's abundant oil revenues have enabled Col. Qadhafi to extend his control and impose his ideas out to the most remote and primitive oases. By 1980, according to Planning Secretary Musa Abu Freyash, all parts of the country will be linked by his service and television, further breaking down the traditional patterns of isolated rural life.

It is uniquely his own. Unlike Saudi Arabia, which is trying to develop and modernize within its traditional political and economic systems, Libya has jettisoned the past and is using its wealth to transform itself socially and politically as well as physically.

Publication early this year of part two of the Green Book, subtitled "The Solution of the Economic Problem," touched off a systematic assault on what remained of private property and wealth in this socialist country.



Col. Moamer Qadhafi speaking at a rally earlier this year.

Private houses are being confiscated under a law that bans owning more than one dwelling. The next step is to be a ban on

the accumulation of capital or savings by individuals.

"The final step," according to the Green Book, is "when the

new socialist society reaches the stage where profit and money disappear."

Col. Qadhafi has had to defend these ideas as consistent with and even inspired by the Koran, when they stirred opposition in Libya's religious establishment. How they will work in practice, in a country with Libya's vast oil wealth, remains to be seen.

Some foreigners here tend to guffaw at what they see as naive and ill-conceived economic theories. But the implementation has begun. "They are going to do it. They mean business," a veteran ambassador said.

Behind this facade of popular democracy, many observers here say, Col. Qadhafi exercises one-man rule on all important policy matters. The "leader-teacher" is the sole source of ideology. No organized dissent is tolerated.

Unlike revolutionary regimes that try to sweep away the individuals as well as the policies of the past, Libya does not appear to be vindictive. Many of those who served and profited under the monarchy have found places

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## Dramatic Slump of Dollar Sends Gold Soaring Again

### Record Lows Announced in Bonn, Zurich

*From Wire Dispatches*

LONDON, Aug. 11 — The dollar today fell to new lows against the Swiss franc and the West German mark in one of its heaviest batters. Its accelerated fall sent the price of gold shooting to record heights, with silver following.

Gold was set at \$211.15 an ounce at the key London afternoon fixing — a rise of \$1.30 on what had already been a record price at the morning fixing up \$4.65 from yesterday's afternoon fix. But in late trading today it was quoted at \$211.67.

Dealers cited a "general lack of confidence" in the dollar and the "snowballing" effect of its recent slide. In addition, worries about a possible oil price boost at the end of the year and the dubious prospects for passage of U.S. energy legislation put the dollar under further downward pressure.

#### Market Forces

Neither European central banks nor the Federal Reserve appeared to give the dollar any extensive support. The course of trading was dictated largely by market forces, dealers said.

West German Economics Minister Otto Lammendorff warned today that central bank support could not solve the dollar's problems. In a radio interview, he said that the "basic underlying facts" behind the fall of the dollar would have to be tackled. One of these, he said, was the U.S. administration's failure to force its energy-saving program through Congress.



Frankfurt broker registers confusion following word that the dollar had reached another low.

4.29 French francs and 110 points against the guinea at 2,1350 guilders.

Sterling stood at \$1,9640, up 2 cents. The pound was at its highest finishing rate since March 5, 1976, but it did not retain its 1976 intraday peak of \$1,9950 set last January.

Both the Belgian franc and guilders were around their lower intervention levels against the strong mark within the joint European currency float, or snake.

The dollar slumped to a record 1,9655 West German marks from 1,9763 late yesterday and its prior low of 1,9705, reached Wednesday. The dollar also lost 2 centimes at

## Confers Blessing on Holy Land

## Pope Paul's Will Asks 'Simple' Funeral

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 11 (NYT) — Pope Paul VI, in a will published today, addressed a special benediction to the Holy Land, the land of Jesus where He was a pilgrim of faith and peace.

The pontiff also imparted particular benedictions to the cities of Rome, Milan — where he was archbishop before ascending the pontifical throne in 1963 — and Brescia, near which he was born 80 years ago.

Pope Paul left all his belongings to the Holy See, except a few books and other small objects that he said should be given to friends. "I propose to die poor," the pontiff wrote.

The last will and testament comprises 13 pages in Pope Paul's neat handwriting. Photocopies were released by the Vatican this afternoon. A 10-page portion is dated June 30, 1965, and two brief additions "Spiritus" 16, 1972, 7:30 a.m. and July 14, 1973.

The three parts of Pope Paul's will are in Latin with a few Latin phrases interspersed. The first page and the single-page third part were written on the pope's official stationery bearing his coat of arms. The other pages are plain.

#### No Monument

Pope Paul named his private secretary, "Dear Father Pasquale Macchi," the executor of his will. He directed him to keep a few

sonnets for himself and give some other items among the things he was going to leave "to dear persons," who are not named.

The pontiff requested that all personal notes, manuscripts and other writings be destroyed. Letters of a personal and spiritual nature not destined for the information of other persons" are to be burned.

Pope Paul said that he wanted a "pious and simple" funeral and would prefer to be "buried in the real earth."

The wife of the president of the United States, Rosalynn Carter, ar-

rived in Rome today to attend the funeral. High-level delegations from many other countries have also gathered here.

The pope's last will contained only a few remarks concerning church problems.

Pope Paul expressed hope that the guidelines proclaimed by the Ecumenical Council Vatican II, held from 1962 to 1965, will be "faithfully executed."

On the matter of ecumenism, he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Bar on Women Priests Rejected

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP) — Anglican bishops from

*Including Last American Citizens***28 Arrive in U.S. From Vietnam**

**WASHINGTON.** Aug. 11 (AP) — A group of 28 persons, including the last known U.S. citizens who were left behind in Vietnam during the 1975 Communist takeover, came home to the United States and a joyous reunion with their families yesterday.

An emotion-choked David Gerzvsek hugged his wife, Nguyen Thi No, and his three small children, Limmy, Tai and Dat. All four broke into tears upon their arrival at Dulles Airport on a flight from Paris and Bangkok.

Mr. Gerzvsek had not seen his family since the chaotic days that forced their separation in March, 1975, when Saigon fell. During the more than three years since then, they had managed to communicate only through cables and letters that often took six months to reach their destination.

"I just thank God for all the help... and all the kind people who made this possible," said Mr. Gerzvsek, a computer programmer from Chicago.

**15 U.S. Citizens**

The group included 15 U.S. citizens, virtually all children. All the others were relatives of Americans.

Though obviously weary from the journey, virtually all of the wives, children and other relatives joining their American families seemed happy to have left Vietnam. None told of any ill treatment or persecution because of their ties to Americans. Many were forced to leave Vietnamese relatives behind and expressed sorrow over that.

David Gustavsen, of Swampscott, Mass., who was at the airport to welcome his wife, child and niece, said he had been trying for seven years to get them out of

Vietnam and had only narrowly failed to complete immigration proceedings before the Communists took control.

"I'm just unbelievably happy," said Mr. Gustavsen.

**Kennedy Initiative**

The group was allowed to leave Vietnam as the result of an initiative headed by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and later involving the Red Cross and the United Nations. The group initially went to Thailand, where two persons were reunited with their American family, and the others headed for the United States.

Most of the members of the group planned to leave Washington immediately for their homes across the nation. Their families elected to have the reunions occur in their hometowns.

"I cannot add words to the happiness and emotion that we see around us," Sen. Kennedy said. "Their embraces mean more than words from any of us."

Mr. Gerzvsek's wife wept silently as reporters crowded in around members of the group. She clutched her husband's hand constantly.

Their three small children, including two from her previous mar-

**Naval Chief for NATO**

**WASHINGTON.** Aug. 11 (AP) — The White House announced to day that Vice Adm. Harry Train 2d, commander of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, will become the top naval commander in NATO. On Oct. 1, Vice Adm. Train will be promoted to full admiral and will become supreme allied commander, Atlantic, to succeed U.S. Adm. Isaac Kidd Jr.



United Press International  
MOUNTAIN OF LITTER — Papers and soft-drink cans overflow a wastebasket and are scattered across the ground at the top of Mt. Fuji, Japan's tallest mountain, as Japanese climbers crest the 12,388-foot peak. Thousands of climbers take part in this event annually.

**Letter Got Through**

"I heard nothing from her for years," but finally a letter got through. "This is really a fantastic feeling today," he said.

Both Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Sieverts praised the Vietnamese government for allowing the deportations, expressing hope that it reflected a warming relationship between the two nations.

The release was developed by a delegation to Indochina organized by Sen. Kennedy and including Kennedy aide Jerry Tinker and Dr. Jean Mayer, president of Tufts University. The release, those officials said, did not involve any promises in exchange.

A district court arraigned 10 suspected members of GAL — an acronym in Hebrew for "Redemption of Israel" — on charges of conspiracy and illegal possession of weapons.

Mr. Lerner, who taught English

and Hebrew in two schools outside Jerusalem, was born in New York state. His family said that he emigrated to Israel 18 years ago.

The other suspects are two adults, one of them an army officer, and seven of Mr. Lerner's students, all minors who were released on bond.

The suspects include the alleged founder of GAL, Yoel Lerner, a 37-year-old teacher and one-time aide to Rabbi Meir Kahane, former leader of the New York-based Jewish Defense League.

Charges against the group in-

cluded conspiracy to overthrow the government of Israel and plotting murder and arson against East Jerusalem Arabs "with intent to incite and sow hatred."

Members of the group were also cited for illegal possession of weapons and carrying out training with live ammunition, all without license or permission.

The prosecuting officer told the court that Mr. Lerner, armed with an ax, set out with another member of the group to attack Arabs in an East Jerusalem cafe in retaliation for the June 2 bus explosion that killed five persons. They reportedly abandoned the plan because the cafe was crowded.

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The prosecuting officer said that

Mr. Lerner supplied members with membership cards and code names and assigned them to specific tasks, such as sabotage and spying. They also were ordered to learn karate, he said.

**Officer Charged**

The army officer, Armand Azran, 25, was charged with supplying Mr. Lerner with a revolver and ammunition and showing him how to fire the weapon.

He was also alleged to have set up a practice range outside the village of Beit Shemesh and to have provided the group with explosives that he apparently stole from his unit.

The other adult in the group, Yehuda Monk, reportedly stored the explosives in an empty water tank in his basement. The group took the explosives to a building they intended to blow up, the court was told.

**Qadhafi's Libya Proceeds With His 'New Socialism'**

(Continued from Page 1)

in the new Libya by cooperating with Col. Qadhafi, just as some foreign oil companies have withstood the tide of nationalism by yielding to Libyan terms for staying on.

Many of the rich merchants who used to control the import-export business have stayed on to run the new state-owned companies. They are welcome, sources here say, for the most pragmatic of reasons — there are not enough Libyans to carry out all of Col. Qadhafi's programs. He needs the expertise of the older generation for another few years at least.

The country has only about 2.5 million people. When Col. Qadhafi came to power in 1969, most of them were illiterate and had barely been touched by the benefits of the oil income.

Col. Qadhafi saw the traditional leaders as corrupt and subservient to European and U.S. interests. He destroyed public confidence in the old leaders at the same time as he broke their power by dividing the country into new administrative regions that cut across tribal lines.

When this process failed to go fast enough, Col. Qadhafi announced a "popular revolution" in 1973, in which all existing laws were suspended.

That document, published in March, 1977, said that the people of Libya "declared their adherence to the spiritual values to safeguard morals and human behavior as well as they affirm the march of the revolution, under the leadership of the revolutionary thinker and teacher, our leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi, toward the complete popular authority and the stabilization of society."

Col. Qadhafi turned his attention to the country's economic structure. The second part of the Green Book provides for abolition of the wage system and a kind of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" formula to compensate individuals for their work.

The Green Book says that no individual has the right to carry out economic activity in order to acquire more wealth than he needs, because the excess belongs to other individuals. While this may seem like a disincentive to production, Col. Qadhafi leaves a loophole by providing for "differences in wealth" for those who "perform a public service."

The country is in the middle of a \$24 billion development program that is producing roads, schools, hospitals, apartment houses, ports, and most of all farms at a dizzying rate — so fast that newly created farms are standing unused because of a shortage of hands to work them.

This flow of development has enabled Col. Qadhafi to deliver on his promise to improve the lot of the Libyans, even as he appeals to their pride by his Arabo-only, damn-the-colonialists nationalism.

"Qadhafi is a good strategist," a Western diplomat said. "He knows his country. He has far-out ideas, but his program is moving along."

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The country is in the middle of a \$24 billion development program that is producing roads, schools, hospitals, apartment houses, ports, and most of all farms at a dizzying rate — so fast that newly created farms are standing unused because of a shortage of hands to work them.

This flow of development has enabled Col. Qadhafi to deliver on his promise to improve the lot of the Libyans, even as he appeals to their pride by his Arabo-only, damn-the-colonialists nationalism.

"Qadhafi is a good strategist," a Western diplomat said. "He knows his country. He has far-out ideas, but his program is moving along."

When this process failed to go fast enough, Col. Qadhafi announced a "popular revolution" in 1973, in which all existing laws were suspended.

That document, published in March, 1977, said that the people of Libya "declared their adherence to the spiritual values to safeguard morals and human behavior as well as they affirm the march of the revolution, under the leadership of the revolutionary thinker and teacher, our leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi, toward the complete popular authority and the stabilization of society."

Col.

**Union Leaders Also Upset****Carter Reported 'Livid' At Criticism From Meany**

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — President Carter was reported to be "absolutely livid" at AFL-CIO President George Meany yesterday, and the veteran labor leader also received stinging rebukes from leaders of AFL-CIO postal unions.

The new low point in relations between Mr. Carter and Mr. Meany was reported by a high-level White House official, who said he had "seldom seen him [the president] so mad."

The official said Mr. Carter's anger stemmed from Mr. Meany's repeated attacks on the administration in the face of White House efforts to accommodate him most recently by agreeing earlier this week to restrain government intervention in contract bargaining.

Mr. Meany applauded that move but then accused the president of ineffectiveness in lobbying for legislation to overhaul labor laws, and he criticized a recently negotiated contract with postal workers that is the administration's only trophy thus far in its campaign to keep down the cost of wage settlements.

**Postal Contract Criticism**

It was Mr. Meany's criticism of the postal contract that drew fire from the union chiefs.

J. Joseph Vacca, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, called on Mr. Meany to retract the criticism, and bluntly accused him of being as guilty as White House inflation fighters of

**O'Neill Attempts to Mend Rift With White House**

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., tried to patch up his differences with the White House yesterday, but he could not conceal his resentment toward the White House staff.

Acknowledging his anger over the recent dismissal of his friend, Robert Griffin, as the No. 2 man in the General Services Administration, Rep. O'Neill said that he had told President Carter's congressional liaison man, Frank Moore, "to stay the hell out of this office."

But, in giving assurances that he was "friends again" with Mr. Moore, Rep. O'Neill revealed his antipathy toward Mr. Carter's senior aides: Jerry Powell, Hamilton Jordan and Gerald Rafshoon.

"I'm not mad at Frank," he said. "Out of all that damned crowd down there, he's the only one who's ever been very friendly to me... I don't know, maybe they don't understand my style. Maybe they don't want to."

**Nothing to Say**

Rep. O'Neill said that he had met Mr. Jordan and Mr. Powell and that he sees them at the White House, but he said: "I don't have anything to say to them and they don't say anything to me."

When an aide to Rep. O'Neill was asked if the blame for Mr. Griffin's removal was being placed on Mr. Jordan, Mr. Powell and Mr. Rafshoon, he said: "Probably. He [Rep. O'Neill] never established any relationship with them."

Before Mr. Carter was sworn in, Mr. Jordan angered Rep. O'Neill by refusing his request for seats at an inaugural gala. Rep. O'Neill began calling Mr. Jordan "Hammerstein."

"We've never had a problem with Carter himself or Frank Moore," the aide said.

Rep. O'Neill said that his relationship with the president was "the same as it has ever been." He denied reports that he was not pushing for the administration's legislative proposals.

"Hey, I'm a Democrat," he said. "I work for the programs of my president. No way am I going to be

interfering with contract bargaining. Other postal-union officials also criticized Mr. Meany's comments on the contract.

Top Carter aides, who are generally unwilling to concede that Mr. Carter is really angry about anything, yesterday described a president near the breaking point in relations with Mr. Meany.

The president believes he has bent over backward to accommodate Mr. Meany and has, in return, "been dumped on" by Mr. Meany at every opportunity.

**'None Too Far'**

In recent weeks, a senior adviser said, Mr. Meany "has just gone too far... You just can't keep coming into somebody — even a man as patient as the president — and then turn around and do this."

"The labor movement is not just George Meany, you know," the adviser said.

The White House is also upset at Mr. Meany's "sticking his nose" in the postal-contract dispute and at his failure to praise the administration's success at bringing down the unemployment rate.

Responding to a question while he was in Chicago to attend an AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting, Mr. Meany had said the proposed postal wage increase of 19.5 percent over three years was too low and predicted that the 500,000 postal union members would reject the contract in a mail-ballot referendum that is now under way.

**Asserted Some Cigarettes Are 'Tolerable'**

**Cancer Official Criticized for Smoking-Risk Article**

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Administration health officials and the American Cancer Society yesterday disputed vehemently a federal cancer official's contention that smoking limited numbers of certain "hazardous" cigarettes is "tolerable" from a health standpoint.

But the official, Dr. Gio Battia Gori, deputy director for cancer cause and prevention at the National Cancer Institute, stood firmly by his conclusion, to be published in an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

He said in an interview that his superiors are under pressure from Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of health, education and welfare, to

plies to the broad average, not to "all very disturbed" over the fear that millions of people might think so, said Mr. Califano, who last January started his own drive to halt cigarette smoking.

Surgeon General and Assistant HEW Secretary Julius Richmond and the heads of HEW's two biggest research units — the cancer institute and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute — all attacked Dr. Gori's statement.

Health officials said Dr. Gori's use of the word "tolerable" is in the sense of a general population or in a public-health sense would mislead Americans into thinking cigarettes are safe for them as individuals.

There is no such thing as a safe cigarette" or anything like it, and leading government scientists are

themselves misinterpreting his statements. These made it clear that only one brand, Carlton Menthol, is now so low in toxins that

Dr. Gori said the health leaders were themselves misinterpreting his statements. These made it clear that only one brand, Carlton Menthol, is now so low in toxins that

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## Tanada Denounces Marcos as Dictator

## Filipino Calls for Nonviolent Crusade

MANILA, Aug. 11 (NYT) — Philippine opposition leader Loren Tanada accused President Ferdinand Marcos last night of creating a dictatorial dynasty, and called on the Filipino people to join him in a nonviolent crusade for freedom.

Mr. Tanada sounded the challenge before 300 prominent figures who came to a dinner at the suburban Club Filipino for his 80th birthday. Organizers of the dinner had scheduled detained former Sen. Benigno Aquino as one of the speakers, hoping that he would be freed in time to attend.

He was not, and his testimonial to his lawyer colleague was read by his wife, Corazon Aquino.

Mr. Tanada has been working in recent months to obtain Mr. Aquino's release under Mr. Marcos' new conciliation policy. Mr. Aquino, the opposition party spokesman and longtime rival of Mr. Marcos, has been detained on various charges for almost six years. He re-

cently applied for release to be able to accept a fellowship offer from Harvard University.

Despite the absence of Mr. Aquino, last night's affair was cordial and provided an occasion for demands for political liberty, with Mr. Tanada setting the tone.

"I believe we are daydreaming if we think those who now run the government would voluntarily give up their martial powers and privileges," Mr. Tanada said. He proposed a crusade of nonviolence, contending that it would be "sheer madness to even think of force of arms against a regime which yearly

receives millions of dollars in aid, military and economic, from the U.S."

The regime, Mr. Tanada continued, had deprived Filipinos of the basic rights to participate in government, to strike for better working conditions to be tried in civilian courts and to have a free press.

"Martial law has certainly oppressed the poor far more profoundly and brutally than the rich. Very often they are detained for months and even years without charges," he said.

He denied the notion that the loss of political freedoms can be justified by economic gains in the six years of martial rule in the Philippines. According to Mr. Tanada, the foreign debt has tripled and unemployment and malnourishment continue because the masses have not shared in increases in the gross national product.

## 30 Sentenced To Death for Yemen Mutiny

BEIRUT, Aug. 11 (AP) — The two-month-old government in Yemen has sentenced 30 army officers to death for mutiny four months ago, but most of them escaped at the time, the government radio station reported today.

The 30 included Maj. Abdulla Abul Aleem, a former member of the Personnel Council and commander of the paratroop corps.

He and the others were accused of fomenting an army revolt against President Ahmed al-Ghashmi after his election in April. Maj. Aleem and most of the rebels fled to neighboring Southern Yemen after the collapse of the mutiny, the broadcast said.

The president was killed June 10, when a booby-trapped briefcase carried by an official emissary from Southern Yemen exploded in his office. Two days after the bomb attack, Southern Yemeni President Salem Robeye Ali was assassinated in a power struggle which he lost to a pro-Soviet faction in the ruling National Front.

The Yemeni radio said that another group of mutineers would be court-martialed Monday.

REUBAT, Aug. 11 (AP) — The provincial premiers have rejected proposed constitutional changes drafted by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

The premiers, in a communiqué issued at the end of a meeting yesterday, agreed that the constitutional changes changing but said that Mr. Trudeau's proposals were incomplete, unworkable and a threat to parliamentary democracy.

The next move is expected to come in October at a proposed constitutional meeting between Mr. Trudeau and the premiers.

The prime minister has proposed a two-stage renovation of the 1867 British North America Act, the British statute that serves as Canada's Constitution.

Mr. Trudeau introduced legislation last June in which he proposed initial changes next year, altering the Supreme Court and Senate and the role of the monarchy. These changes would be followed by talks in the next two years. The premiers rejected Mr. Trudeau's timetable and said that the two stages must go together.

## Peace Corps Official

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP) — Don Galloway, former executive director of the Governor's Council on the Handicapped in Colorado, was sworn in today as Peace Corps country director in Jamaica.

The report also documented con-



**SURVIVING IN INCUBATOR** — Agai, a 3-month-old monkey at the zoo in Basel, Switzerland, rests in incubator. Agai was born by Caesarean section and required the help of "foster parents" at zoo when his mother refused to accept him. Then he got a bad cold and was placed in incubator by zoo veterinarian, who said it was Agai's only chance for survival.

## Census Bureau Figures for 1975

## U.S. Reports 3 Abortions per 10 Births

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Americans accept abortion to the point that there were nearly three legal abortions for every 10 babies born in 1975, according to Census Bureau statistics released yesterday.

The report, the first comprehensive government review in seven years of U.S. fertility and contraceptive habits, found broad use of every form of contraception. In 1973, an estimated 89 percent of married women used some form of birth control.

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The report also said:

• Unmarried women — single, divorced or widowed — had three out of four of the abortions.

• New York State reported more than six abortions for every 10 babies, while in Washington, D.C., there were more than twice as many abortions as live births.

• About half of those surveyed objected to abortion as a birth-control method.

• Nine out of 10 abortions occurred in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy.

The report also documented con-

tinued increases in childbearing by unwed mothers, saying that 448,000 illegitimate children were born in 1975. Teen-age mothers accounted for more than half of these births.

Almost 49 percent of all births among blacks are out of wedlock, almost four times the average of the early 1940s. Illegitimate births among whites rose to 7.3 percent of all births, up from 1.8 percent during the early 1940s.

The report said that 45 percent disapproved of abortion when the family could not afford the child, down from 72 percent in 1968.

584,853 Abortions

Nationwide, there were 854,853 legal abortions in 1975, or 272 abortions for every 1,000 live births. There were wide state-by-state variations.

For every 1,000 live births in 1975, New York recorded 624 abortions. California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington all recorded more than 300 abortions for every 1,000 live births.

Mississippi had 7 reported legal abortions for every 1,000 live births and West Virginia had the lowest ratio, with 3 abortions for every 1,000 live births.

The lone jurisdiction to record more abortions than births was the District of Columbia, where 2,328 abortions occurred for every 1,000 live births.

The report also said:

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## California Hospital's Tower: Not Quite the Ritz, But Trying

NEWPORT BEACH, Calif., Aug. 11 — A hospital hostess tells the story of a patient, who — excuse the expression — would not be caught dead in a hospital. Now he signs a waiting list to get into "Chez Hoag."

"Chez Hoag," as aficionados call it, is the 10th-floor tower at Hoag Memorial Hospital. Its price tag of \$185 a day dictates its exclusivity.

"Anybody who's anybody in Newport goes to the 10th floor of Hoag," said Suzi Gurley, social director of the Balboa Bay Club. Her late father, steel executive Sam Gurley, was a benefactor of the floor and a patient there intermittently for six months.

The 17-room tower is a home-away-from-home, office-away-from-the-office setting considered ideal by corporate executives, politicians and "The Duke of Wayne," as the actor is affectionately called by a hospital employee.

John Wayne was most recently a patient at the tower in March before his surgery to replace a heart valve.

The tower rooms, opened in 1974, are twice as large as the regular \$125-a-day rooms and include a sofa-bed for spouses who want to spend the night, color-coordinated towels and linens, complete bathroom facilities, color television, telephone and refrigerator.

The VIP suites overlook the ocean and Newport Harbor. Patients who have their doctors' permission can take advantage of the sauna down the hall. And when they get bored with the sauna and weary of the view, they can call one of the four hostesses on the floor. There are no male hosts. While floor nurses, private nurses and physicians attend to the medical needs of the patient, a hostess answers telephones, sets up appointments, runs errands and serves meals — *à la carte*. Coffee and tea are poured from sterling silver pots. The dinner menu reads like one from any of the nearby expensive bayshore restaurants: Lots of seafood, French dishes and heavy desserts. All meals are prepared on the hospital premises.

Skyrocketing hospital costs apparently have had no effect on the popularity of the tower. In a recent check, all of the rooms in the tower were booked solid.

© Los Angeles Times

## Similar to U.K. Tests

## Soviet Geneticists Reveal Experiments on Embryos

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP) — Soviet doctors revealed yesterday that, if such a procedure is the only way out, if we have an agreement between the parents, if a professionally qualified physician guarantees success, then what is unethical in this?"

He said "it is unlikely that mankind will reach the point" of raising babies entirely outside the womb because of strong maternal and paternal feelings that will oppose a test-tube birth.

Louise was fertilized in a test tube but the embryo was reimplanted in the mother's womb, where it grew to term before being delivered by Cesarean section.

## British Report

LONDON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Dr. Steptoe and Dr. Edwards reported in *The Lancet*, a British medical weekly, that the egg taken from Louise's Brown's mother and fertilized in the laboratory was kept in a glass apparatus for only two and a half days.

They said that, at that time, the egg fertilized with sperm from the father was an eight-cell embryo. But it was considered ready for implantation into the womb of the mother — a procedure that bypassed her fallopian tubes, which were blocked and could not naturally transfer an egg to the womb.

He said that "today this operation is still a chance one. Any hope of implementing it widely as a clinical procedure is still premature."

Unlike the work of British doctors Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards in a small hospital in the British town of Oldham, Dr. Lees said the Soviet experiments are being carried out at "highly specialized leading establishments."

## Specific Experiments

He said they deal with the details of fertilization, cell division and implantation of embryos. Specific experiments focus on the properties of cell membranes and on the influence of sex hormones on cell division, he said.

In contrast to these [the British] physicians, we in our experiments on early embryo genesis are seeking answers to basic questions, for example, the influence of different extreme conditions on the development of an embryo," Dr. Persianov said.

On ethical questions about test-tube births, Dr. Persianov said

## Man Carrying Heroin Arrested in Rome

ROME, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Airport police said today that they arrested an Italian trying to fly to Canada with 8.8 pounds of 80 percent pure heroin.

They said that they believed the man, Cosimo d'Agostino, 40, was a courier for a large international ring linking the Italian Mafia and the U.S. crime syndicate.

## Tokyo Rationing Water

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Tokyo's metropolitan authorities today put the city on water rationing because of a prolonged summer drought.

The Red Baron shot down the British commanding officer and then shredded the fuselage of Mr. Lewis' plane, which caught fire.

Mr. Lewis, the Red Baron's 80th victim, crashed behind German lines but was thrown clear and walked away from the wreckage. The Red Baron was shot down the next day.

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*Would Honor Untouchable*

## College Name Proposal Provokes Riots in India

By William Borders

AURANGABAD, India, Aug. 11 (NYT) — A proposal to honor the memory of an untouchable has shattered the tranquility of this semi-arid town.

The dispute, which has provoked widespread rioting, anti-government sabotage, and several murders in the countryside near here in the last two weeks, reflects the way in which prejudice that is built into India's ancient caste system still holds much of the country in its grip, despite the government's vigorous efforts to banish it.

The controversy centers on a government proposal to change the name of the public university, giving it the name of B.R. Ambedkar, an untouchable who was one of the architects of India's Constitution 20 years ago, and the country's first law minister.

To the untouchables, the people at the bottom of the Hindu social structure, the name change would be a welcome recognition of one of their own who achieved success — akin to naming a U.S. school after Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

**Official Pandering**

But upper-caste Hindus regard the plan as official pandering to an increasingly demanding minority, and they fear that the university, named Marathwada University, after the name of this region, would come to be identified with the untouchables if it were named after one.

"The new name would change the whole nature of the place," said Vasanth Mulay, a history professor who is opposing the change. "We all have respect for Ambedkar as a great man, but why must our university be named for him?"

Mr. Mulay, who is a Brahman, the highest Hindu caste, said that many persons also feared that the change would be only a first step

## Trident Test Called Success

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Aug. 11 (AP) — The 14th flight test of the Navy's long-range Trident missile made from a land pad has been termed successful by the Navy. The three previous Trident shots were failures.

All three stages of the missile functioned as intended and the payload hit in a target area in the Atlantic last night, a spokesman said.

The exact range was not disclosed, but when the Trident becomes operational it will be able to carry full payloads to targets 4,600 miles away and limited payloads 6,900 miles.

Associated Press  
Robert McFall after losing court case two weeks ago.

## Anemia Victim Dies, Asks Forgiveness for Cousin

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Robert McFall's dying request was that his family forgive the cousin who refused to donate bone marrow that might have saved his life.

The asbestos worker, who was suffering from aplastic anemia, died yesterday of a cranial hemorrhage.

"One of the last things he did was forgive his cousin, and he asked us to forgive him, too," said Beverly Hope, Mr. McFall's sister. "He was at peace with himself at the end and was very happy."

Mr. McFall had gone to court last month in an unsuccessful attempt to force his cousin, David Shimp, 43, of suburban Plum Borough, to donate 21 ounces of bone marrow.

Mr. Shimp, considered the best compatible donor, would not submit to the transplant for fear of complications.

He said yesterday that he was sickened by his cousin's death. "I could throw up right now," he said. "I feel terrible about Robert dying, but he asked me for something I couldn't give. That's all I can say now. I feel sick."

"I don't think I'll go to the funeral . . . not the way those people feel about me. I'll stay home and say my prayers," he added.

### Common Complication

A Mercy Hospital spokesman said that Mr. McFall, 39, of suburban Pleasant Hills, was stricken early yesterday and died about eight hours later. Another spokesman said that cranial hemorrhage is a very common complication for people with aplastic anemia and might have occurred even with the bone marrow transplant.

Allegany County Common Pleas Judge John Flaherty on July 26 denied Mr. McFall's request to

force Mr. Shimp to undergo the transplant. Judge Flaherty based his decision on U.S. common law precedents that recognize no legal duty to take action to save another person's life.

"I would make the same decision," Judge Flaherty said yesterday, "but it wasn't easy. I knew that death was imminent, but we had a situation where we would be compelling one to give living tissue so that another might be saved."

Aplastic anemia destroys bone marrow, which produces disease-fighting white blood cells and oxygen-bearing red cells. Without the bone marrow, transplant doctors said, Mr. McFall only had a 20-to-25-percent chance of living one year. With the transplant, they said he would have had a 50-to-60-percent chance of surviving his illness.

## U.S. Gets Suit To Ban 'Nigger'

ATLANTA, Aug. 11 (AP) — Georgia state Sen. Julian Bond has filed suit in try to erase the racial slur "nigger" from U.S. radio and television, saying that the word defines "a whole race of people."

Sen. Bond and the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed suit yesterday in U.S. District Court to force the Federal Communications Commission to add the word to its list of seven "dirty words" banned from the nation's airwaves.

The FCC had rejected the senator's request to ban the word in political advertisements used by J.B. Stoner, a white supremacist who ran unsuccessfully for governor in this week's Georgia primary election.

## Brazil General Struggles to Win a Presidential Image

By David Vidal

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 11 (NYT) — Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo, who was designated on June 5 to succeed Gen. Ernesto Geisel as president next March, was until recently little known to the public.

Reporters called the reserved chief of intelligence, near the center of power during most of the last 14 years of rightist military rule here, the "minister of silence." His agency was associated with spying and repression of political dissent.

During the seven months since his emergence as a public figure, in a political climate favoring a quick return to democracy, Gen. Figueiredo has undergone a metamorphosis. Amid indications of dissidence among the military that have led to open speculation by political analysts as to whether he will be allowed to take office, the general has begun campaigning in recent weeks like no other military "candidate" has done in 14 years, and as if a popular election for president were being held.

The new president will be chosen on Oct. 15 by an electoral college that is dominated by the government party, the National Reconstruction Alliance. An opposition front continues to maneuver to unite around an alternative military or civilian candidacy.

### Hours of Exposure

The general's campaign is being directed by a São Paulo advertising agency, which is an innovation at this level in Brazilian politics.

The general is 60. He has embarked on an enthusiastic tour of key states to sell himself and the plans of the military regime for a gradual return to "relative" democracy.

From handshakes with construction workers, housewives and politicians, hours of exposure to reporters and television interviewers, walking tours and rides in the working-class trains of Rio, the image of a new Gen. Figueiredo — an outspoken, well-meaning "good guy" — has gradually been fashioned for Brazilians.

The true test of his appeal will come on Nov. 15 when Brazilians vote in limited parliamentary and municipal elections that the government regards as a popularity test it cannot afford to lose. Polls show that the government party continues to trail the opposition by a 2-to-1 margin.

### Lighter Glasses

"If there is one thing that saddens me," the general said late last month, "it is to feel that some soldiers still persist in not believing our good intentions when we affirm that we are going to make a democracy out of this country. I am going to make a democracy out of this

country no matter what resistance may come around — as long as it does not come from the heavens."

To improve his image, he has replaced his dark glasses with a lighter pair. A stern expression has given way to frequent smiles.

"He is being presented as a simple good guy who had nothing to do with what took place in this country in the last 14 years," the independent newspaper O Estado de São Paulo said.

The need for this effort has been pointed up by recent events indicating that the regime's control over the political process is declining. In early June, for example, it suffered a stunning political defeat in São Paulo.

Laudo Natel, a personal friend of Gen. Figueiredo and his hand-picked candidate for governor, was rejected for the position, in which he had earlier served twice.

Then on June 23, the regime

nearly unveiled its long-awaited political reform bill. It proposes restoration of the right of habeas corpus, an end to arbitrary dismissals of elected or appointed public officials, and a ban on press censorship.

Far from exciting the public, the bill was criticized. Brazilian lawyers said it met only the "minimum fundamental principles" that the bar association has been urging for years.

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## Carter's Wrong Smoke Signal

There have been big newspaper headlines proclaiming a federal researcher's conclusion that some cigarette brands are now so low in toxins that they can be smoked without apparent risk. Within hours, both the U.S. Surgeon General and the American Cancer Society issued stern rebuttals. They urged smokers not to be misled: Some cigarettes may be less hazardous than others but there is no such thing as a safe cigarette. That message deserves to be heard everywhere, but nowhere more than in Jimmy Carter's White House.

\* \* \*

The presidency is the nation's most important educational pulpit, yet what was it Mr. Carter said in North Carolina last week about smoking and health? Did we really hear him endorse "an enlightened education and research program to make the smoking of tobacco even more safe than it is today?"

The evidence that smoking is a health hazard is indisputable. One blue-ribbon report after another, starting with the famous Surgeon General's report of 1964 and continuing through the recent findings of an American Cancer Society commission, has documented beyond reasonable doubt that smoking is a major factor in causing cancer, heart disease and other ailments.

Even as Mr. Carter was preparing to puff the peace pipe with tobacco farmers, the findings of a \$15 million research project — financed by six major tobacco companies — were released by the American Medical Association. Once again the verdict was adverse: Cigarette smoking is associated with lung and heart disease and peptic ulcers.

That is why Mr. Carter's comments have such a hollow ring. Early this year Secretary Califano of Health, Education, and Welfare launched a campaign against cigarette smoking, which he aptly described as "slow-motion suicide." The campaign was modest enough to begin with — depending heavily on education and persuasion to wean people from their addiction or to prevent them from getting hooked in the first place.

But the White House, whose chief occupant comes from a tobacco state, has since tried to weaken the campaign still more. First Peter Bourne, former presidential assistant for health, suggested that tobacco might have some "beneficial" effects; and he urged that anti-smoking efforts deal "realistically" with the industry and social fabric built up around cigarette use. And now Mr. Carter has pledged to continue price supports for tobacco and to press research to make smoking safer.

\* \* \*

We don't view price supports as a cause of cigarette consumption — though it would be praiseworthy if the government started developing ways to help farmers willing to switch to other crops. Nor do we object to research on less harmful cigarettes of the kind that led to the recent headlines. But government's overriding objective must be to prevent young people from getting hooked, and that requires a vigorous educational effort against smoking. Mr. Carter is using his pulpit to propound the wrong message.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Edward Durell Stone

If Edward Stone had designed no building in Washington other than the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, he still would be regarded as one of the city's most important architects. As it is, Mr. Stone also designed the Georgetown University Law School and the National Geographic Building — a work architecturally superior to the Kennedy Center in most ways. But the Kennedy Center was his major effort here, and his major legacy. And the fact of its success as a place for art, if not a thing of beauty, testifies to how fully Mr. Stone understood this city, and the arts as well.

\* \* \*

The Kennedy Center is so much a part of Washington now that it's odd to think back to the late 1950s and early 1960s when its existence was up for grabs. First the "national cultural center" was to consist of "several 300-to-400-seat rooms" in addition to three enormous main theaters. It was to be 900 feet long and cost \$50, no \$61, no \$75 million. There was congressional clamor. Then the price was slashed to \$30 million, and the architectural plans reduced accordingly — just in time, of course, for the price to more than double. At one point in 1962, Mr. Stone changed his design to a cluster of separate buildings. To top everything, there was a barrage of 11th-hour attacks on the proposed site of the center: It would overwhelm the city's memorials; it would be inaccessible to those without cars; it would be better located downtown.

Mention those arguments to those who led the attacks in 1964 and 1965, and the hackles rise even now. The most deep-seated worry was not that the center would dwarf the national monuments, but rather that it would become a national monument in itself, and thus not a place where a fluid culture thrives. Observe the center coldly today, and you understand the concern. There it squats — all

\* \* \*

The Kennedy Center is not a beautiful building, but as a place of performance it is a beautifully functional one. Mr. Stone did build beautiful buildings — notably the pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair and New York's Museum of Modern Art — but the beautiful, the special buildings stopped after his famous U.S. Embassy in New Delhi (some say just before it), and, like Orson Welles, he became a celebrity at about the time he set aside the original force of talent. Yet he was always a serious artist. He spoke sincerely of the need to coöver "courage" and "dignity" in buildings, and he condemned "the colossal mess we've made of this country" with true rage. As for the Kennedy Center, he undertook the task as a national trust and sought to create a place where one can enjoy the arts wholeheartedly. That he did.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Raising Mideast Stakes

President Carter is considerably raising the stakes in the Mideast negotiating process by convening the meeting early next month with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin at Camp David. . . . It does not appear to have been very difficult for Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, to secure the agreement of Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat to take part. . . .

Mr. Begin could not have refused without again appearing the more intransigent of the two men — something which Mr. Sadat has been doing lately with his demand. . . . that Israel must commit itself to a withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip before peace talks could continue. For Mr. Sadat the meeting is a sufficiently lofty forum to enable him to extricate himself from the im-

plications of that statement and demonstrate he is not obstructing the peace process.

The first consideration is very important because Mr. Sadat has been under especially heavy pressure in recent weeks from Arab states to accept the failure of his peace initiative and allow a degree of unity to be re-created in a fissured Arab world.

Much depends on what role the U.S. government plays at the meeting. A summit meeting with direct U.S. involvement is unprecedented and the consequences of failure are obvious. But there are a few weeks to go before the summit takes place — time for preparations to be made and new positions considered which could ensure that the meeting at least opens the way to a more fruitful negotiating process than we have seen so far.

— From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 12, 1903

PARIS — Paris is appalled at the loss of 84 lives in the recent catastrophe in the Metropolitan railway Couronnes station, where a train caught fire. It appears that the appalling extent of the death toll is due to the fact that the passengers refused to leave the station without gaining refunds on tickets they purchased for the train which caught fire. While they were wrangling for three sous, a wall of smoke filled the station. Simultaneously, the electric lights went out and a mad rush ensued for the exit. The majority of the victims were suffocated.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 12, 1928

CHICAGO — The lid has been slammed down with a bang on gambling in Chicago. Under rigid orders, which came to the police from higher up, the doors have been shut tight on 1,500 handbooks, and on every big gambling den in the city. As a result, Chicago is a closed town, and a public which has been wagering thousands of dollars daily on horse races and ball games is running around trying in vain to find a bookie who would take bets. No special reason was given by police, who passed the word around of the crackdown.



Herblock  
Damn Pentagon Pantywaists — They're Small-Time Spenders.

## Proposition 13: Afterthoughts

By David S. Broder

630 by 300 by 100 feet of it — a short way from the Lincoln Memorial, which it imitates poorly.

\* \* \*

Yet Mr. Stone understood what he was doing with the Kennedy Center, perhaps far better than anyone imagined. The building is colossal, but it is also clever. Its size is broken into manageable units for the eye. The grey and white marble on the terrace is patterned into squares and rectangles, so as not to follow down in one infinite path. The doors are high as well as wide. The trees and fountains flourish in their own compartments. And there's the location itself. No cultural center in the country has a more beautiful view. Nor is there a more pleasant place to stand during intermission or after a performance than on the terrace below which the Potomac miraculously becomes the Thames.

\* \* \*

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THE WASHINGTON POST.

The article on the frustration and anger of overseas taxpayers (IHT, Aug. 9) "Americans in Europe Angry, Frustrated Over Tax Confusion" reveals the stagnation of the overseas lobbying effort. It has relied on long on the cost of living issue and the promotion of foreign sales of U.S. goods issue as the justification for Section 911 benefits.

Yet there was contradictory evidence within the same poll, particularly for those who had hoped that by taking the tax-cutting initiative into their own hands the voters might relieve themselves of some of the cynicism and negativity they express toward the politicians and the powerful.

### New Taxes?

When asked what they thought the most likely "final, lasting" result of Proposition 13 would be, the most frequent of four possible responses was that "other taxes will be raised to make up the difference." And fully 55 percent of those polled said that ultimately "the rich will benefit the most." That doesn't make Proposition 13 sound like a sure-cure for alienation.

A second interesting afterthought comes from the granddaddy of conservative economic theory. Nobel prizewinning economist Milton Friedman is warning that Proposition 13 is not really the answer for those whose goal is to curb the growth of government.

In an article in Policy Review, a publication of the Heritage Foundation, Friedman points out "the limitations of tax limitation." He supported Proposition 13 despite its "many defects," and looks forward to passage of similar limits in other states.

But, Friedman says, "We have to bear in mind that tax limitation laws are not cure-all, they are temporary stopgaps."

The ultimate test of the conservative movement, he believes, is the capacity to limit government spending, not just taxes. And cutting spending at any level — national, state or local — means mustering the political support to overcome the demands of hundreds of individual constituencies, organized to promote the programs they regard as vital.

### Silver Bullet?

As Roy Ash, the former federal budget director, commented to Republicans advocating the Kemp-Roth federal tax-cut proposal, "There is no silver bullet" that will stop the growth of federal spending in its tracks.

But if the voters are ambivalent and some conservatives are nervous about overstating the effects of Proposition 13, some government professionals are beginning to react in ways that do not sound "typical" bureaucratic.

The new issue of Public Management, the magazine published by the International City Management Association, has the comments of a couple dozen professional city managers on Proposition 13. While not denying its disruptive effects in the short-term, many of them echo the view of Thomas G. Dunne, city manager of Walnut Creek, Calif.: "Never before," he writes, "have I sensed a better opportunity to be able to effect changes and improvements in how we conduct the

public's business." Specifically, he says, the door is open to better "pricing and marketing of selective city services," to reform of tax structures and reorganization of city governments. Units of government which are obsolete or which duplicate and overlap others can be more easily abolished in this climate, Dunne says, and so can the tax differentials between neighboring areas.

The voters have changed their minds in some respects. Los Angeles Times polled California in late June and found support for the tax-limitation measure had grown among the general populace in the weeks since its passage. One out of seven voters who opposed it in the early June referendum had swung over to its support.

The main reason for that support was that "Proposition 13 will force government to cut out a lot of waste and inefficiency." Six of 10 people in the survey said they believed "wasteful government programs will be eliminated."

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**The Art Market****Buyers Keep Focus On the Old Masters**

By Soren Melikian

**L**ONDON, Aug. 11 (IHT) — The striking fact that emerges from the end-of-season figures issued by the two main auction groups in London is the ever-growing share of paintings of all categories in the art market.

Despite the phenomenal prices fetched by the much publicized Robert von Hirsch objets d'art, despite the thumping success of the George Ortiz collection of primitive art sold the week later at Sotheby's, Sotheby Parke-Bernet net sales for the 1977-1978 season that ended July 31 show that paintings account for a third of the total this season, as they did the season before — £55 million of a total £162.5 million compared with a previous £40.9 million of a total £123.9 million. Their competitor, Christie's, even registers a progression — £28.3 million this season compared with £17.1 million last season — up from just under a quarter to nearly a third of their total, like Sotheby's.

**Old Masters**

The progression is attributable primarily to old master paintings, including the tail-end production of the 19th century to the impressionist revolution.

One of the reasons for the progression is quite simple: Competition is growing more acute every day for those old masters that are still available now than Rembrandt, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and a few others have been put in cold storage forever in public institutions.

This applies first to all truly great masters. Three records were established at the Von Hirsch sales which probably owed little to the Von Hirsch aura. The Norton Simon Foundation paid £50,000 for a "Madonna and Child" by Giovanni di Paolo painted for the Brancacci Chapel in Siena in 1427. At the time, some critical comments could be heard about the amount of restoration work in the Virgin's robe — with some justification. However, the beauty of the composition is untouched, as are the faces of the Virgin and the Child. And who is to say when another major work of the early Sienese school will be up for sale?

The second record was £269,500 for Hans Baldung "Grien's" "The Virgin as Queen of Heaven," also sold to a U.S. buyer. It is an important painting by a major master.

Last came Bernhard Strigel's unattractive "Annunciation to Saint Anne and Saint Joachim," knocked down at £132,200. Here the combination of a great name and unimpeachable authenticity did the trick, rather than intrinsic beauty.

**Von Hirsch Records**

Other records set during the season amply demonstrate that the Von Hirsch context had little to do with the prices that have been mentioned. On Dec. 2 at Christie's, for example, a Madonna and Child by Lorenzo Lotto brought £242,000 while a magnificently view of the "Interior of St. Peter's" in Rome by Giovanni Paolo Pannini rose to £264,000; 18th-century Italian painting of a high order is one of the great beneficiaries of the trend.

On July 6 at Christie's the escalation went one step further: Prices for indistinct works by great masters shot through the roof. A genre scene of a rather conventional



Matisse's "Nature Morte à la Dormeuse," oil on canvas (1940).

order by Isaac Jansz van Ostade brought £297,000, and a Philips Koninck landscape, £220,000. The record established at the same sale for an imaginary view of a Dutch city by Jan Jansz van der Heyden (£165,000), as well as other record prices fetched at Christie's old master sale of April 14 — Aert van der Neer, £209,000; Balthasar van der Ast, £154,000 — leave little doubt that the whole range of Dutch and Flemish masters of the first and second rank will continue to rise and establish new records.

**English Appreciation**

English painting, which was for a long time a much neglected area of European art, is now undergoing a parallel appreciation. Here as elsewhere, rarity and historical significance matter at least as much as beauty.

The most expensive work by George Stubbs ever sold at auction is a highly unusual enamel painting on Wedgwood biscuit earthenware painted in 1781 for Josiah Wedgwood. Called "The Laborers," it was included in Christie's June 23 sale of English pictures and brought £30,000. The genre scene showing farm hands standing by a horsecart in a beautiful English park lacks the magic of Stubbs' animal studies. On the other hand, it is a major document for the study of English art, be it painting as such or Wedgwood porcelain with whose history it is so intimately linked. Prices for a Sir Thomas Lawrence who also reached a peak at £132,000 with his portrait of Miss Emily de Visme, a brilliant portrait of a young girl set against a wooded landscape full of mystery. Earlier in the season a portrait by Joseph Wright of Derby included in a house

sale conducted by Christie's at Charleville in Ireland established a record for the artist at £74,800.

Impressionist and 20th century master paintings seem to be following a similar course that has been less visible, at auction this year, probably because there were few works of a high order in the open market. Nevertheless, a record was established for Henry Matisse in June at Sotheby's when his "Nature Morte à la Dormeuse" made £341,000 and another for Camille Pissarro's "Portrait of Paul Cézanne" knocked down at £330,000; here again historic significance accounts for the price of a rather dull picture.

The roll of records could be lengthened and extended to watercolors and drawings where dizzy heights were reached at the Von Hirsch auction — £330,000 for a tiny watercolor study for Cézanne's "Les Grandes Baigneuses."

All this means that the focal point of the market remains painting. It does not follow that every good work, or even every masterpiece, sells well — far from it. The art market has always been capricious, and the auction scene in particular even more so. It would be easy to produce an equally long list of disappointing prices from the seller's viewpoint.

But the season's records prove that, the recession notwithstanding, the market is and will remain geared to the very high price bracket to which it was dramatically propelled in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The greatest optimists would not have dreamed of it four years ago in the aftermath of the oil crisis.

**Art in Germany****The King Who Left His Mark on the 14th Century**

By Michael Gibson

**N**UREMBERG (IHT) — Emperor Charles IV died 600 years ago and Nuremberg, which was one of his imperial cities, is honoring the occasion with a sumptuous, didactic display devoted to his reign. The exhibition, through Oct. 15, is in the Kaisersburg, the fortress that he built to protect the city.

Charles IV laid the foundations of an imperial structure that the Hapsburgs inherited 50 years after his death and maintained until 1806. He was a complex figure whose contradictory aspects are still being debated, and he is presented in the exhibition as one of the key figures of German history.

Such a consideration alone would justify the display, but one suspects that in light of today's attempts to achieve European unification, Charles' accomplishments can have the appearance of a prefiguration of this goal, and that this weighed upon the decision to organize the show.

Charles knew how to found imperial power on negotiation and on the self-interest of the parties concerned, and on the potency of wealth and faith. He knew how to exploit symbolic action, and he had himself crowned five times, including once in Aachen as king because that had been the seat of Charlemagne's power, and once as emperor in Rome (like Charlemagne again).

**Idea of the Kaiser**

In any event, he helped to form the idea of the Kaiser — an awe-inspiring personage who lives namelessly in folk tales and in literature — and in the sculptures of Nuremberg's public buildings.



Detail of Charles IV from Cathedral of St. Vitus in Prague.

This same awareness of symbolic values, combined with sincere piety, led him to assemble countless relics (a fragment of the true cross among them), to offer one of his own crowns to be placed on a reli-

quary bust of Charlemagne at Aachen and, best of all, to build a chapel with walls and ceiling made of gold and precious stones in his honor at Karlstein near Prague.

It is to Charles' taste for things

precious, and to his grasp of their value in terms of religious symbolism and personal propaganda, that we owe many of the more spectacular items of the Karlsburg exhibition. But the intention of the organizers was not to rival Tutankhamen, and they have devoted their energies to depicting the kind of century which Charles IV left his mark on.

The exhibition attempts to characterize the personality of this crucial figure and of his age, the state of arts, science, letters, society, craft and industry, mysticism and religion. It is handsomely documented by manuscripts, objects, sculptures, miniatures, crowns, reliques and other treasures lent from throughout Europe.

**In 1355**

When he reached the imperial throne in 1355 at the age of 39, there had been, with one brief exception, no legitimate German emperor in more than 100 years. The pope had been removed by force from Rome to Avignon by the king of France eight years before Charles was born, and was not returned to the Vatican only in 1378, the year of the emperor's death.

Louis the Bavarian, Charles' predecessor, held only precarious title to the throne. He had been excommunicated in 1325 and was not reconciled with the church when he died 22 years later; thus, the spiritual and temporal powers were out of balance.

Then came the plague. It reached Western Europe by way of the Mediterranean ports in 1347 and swept the continent for five years, leaving the scars one might expect, and others, too: It caused an outbreak of murderous hysteria

against the Jews, the first in German history. This Charles sought to halt by various measures, including a decree that declared that all Jews were servants of the imperial throne and thus under his protection.

**Golden Seal**

To stress the importance of the document that decreed these measures, a golden seal of a bull was designed, cast and affixed to it. The document, consequently referred to as the Golden Bull (whose name has unfortunate connotations only in English), is on display at the Karlsburg.

Every day at noon for 469 years, visitors to Nuremberg's Frauenkirche have been able to see seven figures representing the prince electors by humbly circling a seated figure of imperial majesty. This was the image and memory of Charles' power and accomplishment more than a century after his death and a clockwork homage to his reign.

History since then has not always granted him the same importance. Some even suggest that this is because his 32-year reign was a peaceful one.

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 1

## BUSINESS

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## FINANCE

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**China Invites 4 U.S. Oil Firms to Study Exploration**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — On May 2, the telephone rang in the office of Christopher Phillips, Washington head of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade. It was Peking's Liaison Office, the main diplomatic channel with the United States, asking Phillips to come over to pick up a message for four major U.S. oil companies.

That was the first evidence of a Chinese decision of major importance to the development of its offshore oil resources. It is likely to lead to an investment of \$25-to-\$50 billion by U.S. companies in the shared development of Chinese oil and to open China to broader economic relations of many kinds with the West.

The council, a private organization representing about 400 U.S. companies, was formed in 1973. What Mr. Phillips found at the liaison office exceeded his fondest hopes. The Chinese displayed an invitation to four big U.S. companies — Pennzoil, Exxon, Union Oil and Phillips Petroleum — to come to China at two-week intervals to discuss the exploration and development of oil reserves under the East China Sea, the South China Sea and other offshore areas.

The Chinese not only wanted

**Exxon, Phillips, Union and Pennzoil Will Consider Development of Reserves in Several Offshore Areas**

the top man of each oil company, along with key technical experts, but they specified Hugh Liedtke of Pennzoil, who had made frequent trips to Peking. Pennzoil's mission has already been to China and back.

Exxon's is there now, and Union and Phillips will complete their studies by the end of this month.

China's new search for outside help in the industrialization process extends well beyond oil. State Department sources indicate that Peking is seeking U.S. French and Japanese help in such diverse fields as coal exploration, banking, computers and fertilizers — even in seismic exploration.

Total U.S.-China trade, a mere \$375 million last year, is expected to reach the \$700-million range this year, but obviously could go much higher, especially if the Chinese oil initiative results in firm contracts.

But the search for oil is the most dramatic of the new events. In a telephone interview, Mr. Liedtke said he has no doubt that "the decision has been made in Peking and at the

highest political level" to supplement China's own exploration efforts by "more than one" outside company because of the amount of oil involved and to get the most diverse technological assistance.

"My guess is that this has an extremely high priority, and the pressure is on to get something done," he ventured.

Within 30 days, he said, Pennzoil will send a specific proposal for exploration of a major offshore basin — probably in the South China Sea — "that will be conceptually acceptable to them and at the same time give us what we need." He suggested that because of the great complexities involved, it may take a good deal of time to get an agreement.

Ownership Resistance

Pennzoil and the other companies will have to finesse the well-known Chinese resistance to foreign ownership of their resources. Mr. Liedtke visualizes a contract focusing on technical assistance. But that would not preclude, he hinted, some

sort of profit-sharing arrangement and the right to buy some oil with those profits. That would be similar to arrangements of foreign oil producers with Brazil and be equivalent in the sharing of production.

Much of the new stimulus for speeding up the industrialization of China is said to originate with Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. The most crucial decision, Mr. Phillips and others said, was the conclusion by the top political team that the only way to pay for the technological equipment needed to bring China into the 20th century is by developing its oil resources.

China also needs more oil for its own industrialization, but it needs the cash even more. It would appear that oil reserves are so large that there can be enough for increased domestic consumption and a surplus to sell to other industrial countries, including the United States, Japan and some Western European concerns.

Geologists have known for a long time that there is a substantial amount of oil off the vast Chinese coastline, but no one knows how much. According to Mr. Phillips, the estimates run to recoverable reserves of 50-to-75 billion barrels, onshore and offshore, mostly the latter. That would be among the largest known untapped pools of oil. Saudi reserves are estimated at 149 billion barrels.

## Studied in Advance

It is Mr. Phillips' impression — and this checks with the State Department appraisal — that the new leaders in China had carefully studied the situation in advance of its bid to the four companies and intends to allow each of them to explore an oil field at least as large as China's largest existing oil-producing areas.

"One company alone could spend \$5 to \$10 billion to completely develop one such offshore field," he said, "and there are at least four in five such fields off the China coast."

Others suggest that there may be as many as 10 such fields and that the developers will include Japanese and other companies.

There is no intimation that the Chinese are asking the U.S. companies to engage in competitive bidding against each other, or against Japanese or European concerns.

"There is plenty for everybody, and they all will have input," said a U.S. expert.

**Yen Rise Fuels Surplus In Trade, Japan Reports**

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — The Economic Planning Agency said today in its annual white paper on the national economy that the sharp rise in the yen last year worked to create Japan's record current-account surplus rather than deficit.

The report said the continued appreciation of the yen since April indicates this so-called "J-curve effect" will continue this fiscal year, with the increased value losing more of its effectiveness in adjusting the balance-of-payments surplus because of rising worldwide inflation and the high rate of Japanese fuel and raw material imports.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry also reported today that Japan is likely to record a trade surplus of over \$20 billion in the fiscal year ending March 31, substantially higher than an earlier prediction of \$13.5 billion.

Industrially, Japan will have to modify its past export-oriented and integrated production system allowing an increase in imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, according to the white paper — titled "The Japanese Economy Undergoing Structural Change."

Though the appreciation of the yen theoretically was supposed to reduce the trade and international payments surpluses, the time lag between exchange rates and actual economic developments produced the opposite result, it said.

Any sharp change in the exchange rate starts showing only 20 percent of its full long-term effect on exports in the first three

**U.S. Key Source For Investments**

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — The United States continued to be the major source of foreign investment in the second quarter and the favored place for other countries to invest, according to the Conference Board.

In the quarter, private companies announced 167 foreign manufacturing investments, with more than 60 percent of them in the United States. The board said U.S. companies accounted for about 40 percent of all private cross-border manufacturing investments made outside the United States in the quarter.

**Brazilian Trade Surplus Evaporates**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Government economists thought they had turned the corner when after three years of suffering induced by the rise in oil prices, Brazil ended 1977 with a trade surplus of \$243 million boosted by high international coffee and soybean prices.

They stressed that manufactured exports had jumped 31 percent and noted that increasing export diversification would act as a hedge against probable declines in coffee. Now that rosy picture has turned distinctly gray.

Manufactured goods are still expected to play an important role in the 1978 balance of trade. But drought and a classic fall in international coffee prices have broken the back of mainstay agriculture exports, dimming expectations for a second year of trade surpluses.

Brazil's first half trade balance showed a deficit of \$456 million. With soybean exports almost nonexistent and coffee futures prices hovering near the \$1 mark, economists are now expecting a year-end deficit of approximately \$1 billion.

resulted from a four-month drought in the south early in the year, reducing soybean production about 25 percent with little left for export after meeting internal demands.

Coffee, on the other hand, began to suffer from a world oversupply. Production this year is expected to be 18.9 million bags, up from last year's 16.1 million and about three times greater than the 6.4 million in 1976. This recovery — combined with improved harvests in Africa

and Central America — has created a buyers market, pulling Brazilian export prices from \$3.20 per pound in early 1977 to \$1.50 per pound in mid-1978.

Further aggravating the situation is a continuing trend toward lower per capita coffee consumption in the United States and European markets. Brazilian exports for the first seven months of 1978 totaled \$1.2 billion, against \$2.2 billion for the same period in 1977, and the trend is expected to worsen.

As was the case two years ago, last fiscal year's economic growth was high in the first half with a slowdown in the second half because high exports and government spending in the first half did not spur much private-sector demand.

Industrial product inventories have finally been brought down to generally normal levels, but prevailing economic conditions make it hard to expect a new rapid expansion of inventories and production, the paper said, adding that still weak private demand will have to be covered by more public works spending. But continuing such government efforts will require sterilization of construction material prices, more skilled labor and increasing the declining revenues of local governments.

It will also require more elasticities in interest rates and reviews of the government's fiscal conditions to avoid deterioration, the study said, noting that Japan will have to move away from a concentration on production of capital goods and durable consumer goods to housing, service industries and other social welfare-oriented services.

Philip Morris France has elected Alceo Buzzi as president, succeeding Albert Bellot who has become executive vice president of Philip Morris Europe, Middle East and Africa.

R.B. Breton has been named vice

president of Royal Trust Company's newly created European region based in London and C.W.P. Cambie has been named the region's assistant vice president.

Robert Young has been named president and general director of Charles de Ritz and Yves Saint Laurent perfumes. He was previously with Gator S.A.

Cedric Nimo has been appointed to the board of First Chicago Ltd., the wholly-owned subsidiary of First National Bank of Chicago. He has also been elected a vice president of the bank.

Ronald Hodge has been elected chairman of USMCO International, a U.K. subsidiary of Embhart Corp. He succeeds George Benson, who is retiring. Lawrence Dowley was elected managing director of the board and continues as director of international finance for Embhart.

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Robert Young has been named president and general director of Charles de Ritz and Yves Saint Laurent perfumes. He was previously with Gator S.A.

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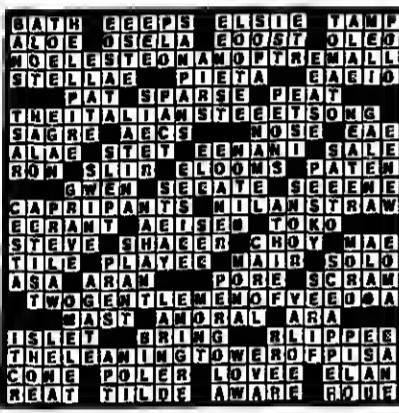
**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY**

**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 11**

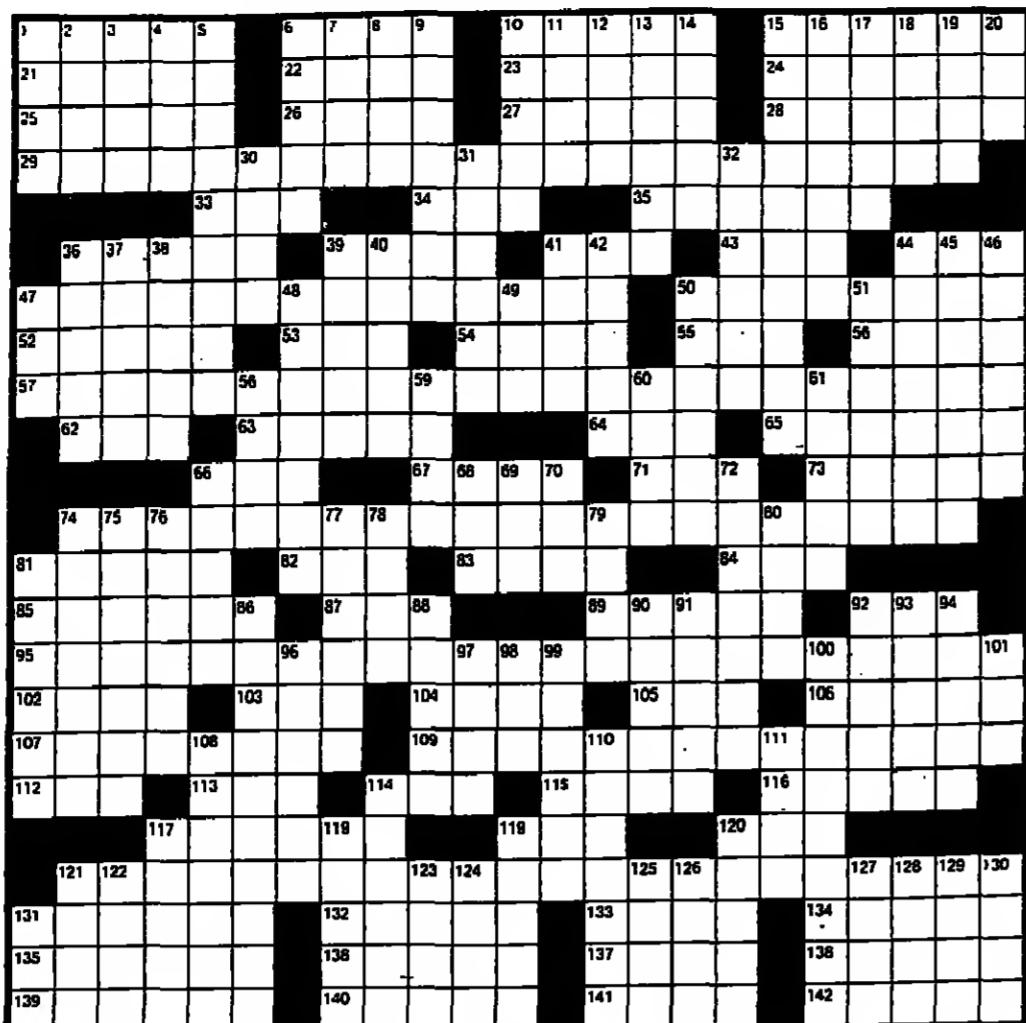
**ACROSS**

- Singer Vaughan
- False god
- Name for a lion
- Harmony
- Converg.
- Molding
- Soprano Gluck
- "Fiedlermaus"
- role
- Satire novel
- Pissured
- Captured, in posy
- Bremeter, to the Romans
- Indistinct
- Burglar's song
- "...cruel" at "alive": Shak.
- Dos Passos trilogy
- Draft a document
- The g in Agamemnon
- Trudge
- Sounds of delight
- Wagner's "Rheingold"
- Nickname for Gulliver
- Cook's song
- Boring
- Fabled deliverer
- Islet
- Fiddler's spot
- Royal initials
- Freshwater porpoise
- Insomniac's song
- CBS, for one
- Clean the slate
- Brynnier
- Paul Bunyan, e.g.
- "Love You"
- Wag
- Tyke's marble
- "A cottage in Godley"

**19** Uncertain feminist's song  
**21** Mab's agenda  
**22** Loch Lomond  
**23** Gelling agent  
**24** Turnid
- 25** Girl's name meaning "esteem"
- 26** Miniver
- 27** Dearborn lemon
- 28** Smith and Jolson
- 29** Acrophobia's song
- 30** It's on the watch
- 31** After noon
- 32** Mauritus casualty
- 33** Reine's mate
- 34** Fungi
- 35** "Man, \_\_\_\_ which makes bargains"; Adam Smith
- 36** Ghost's song
- 37** Airport code for Saigon
- 38** Roman zilch
- 39** Augment
- 40** Stimulate
- 41** French factory
- 42** Construction crew
- 43** Marsh or Muray
- 44** Pindaric
- 45** Ialopy owner's song
- 46** Ruanda, —
- 47** An Alan of films
- 48** Shortly
- 49** Unlimited ages
- 50** Of boxing
- 51** Claude of film fame
- 52** Buzzard's cousin
- 53** Opera by Delibes
- 54** Trees affluer
- 55** Irish dramatist
- 56** Paintings by a Swiss modernist

**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle****CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

**Putting on Airs** By Louis Baron**DOWN****DOWN****DOWN****DOWN****DOWN**

1 Achy  
2 Tel —  
3 Pinza's birthplace  
4 Axillary  
5 Cry of surprise  
6 Take a dip  
7 Kirghiz range  
8 Sermot finale  
9 Listless indecision  
10 Actor-director Guiry  
11 Angle  
12 Talk-show name  
13 Blackmails  
14 Norse pantheon  
15 Soup-can artist  
16 Have a ball  
17 Form a line  
18 Glacial ridges  
19 Radiation dosages

20 Period of power  
21 Hoiler —  
22 That the sun to me": Milton  
23 Tormentor's hang-up  
24 Barbs  
25 Author of "The Proper Bostonian"  
26 Lakes or fens  
27 Sleuth Vance  
28 Spill the beans  
29 Chariot race  
30 Muscular  
31 Fiction's "Studs"  
32 Renowned  
33 Telephone  
34 Inadequate, British style  
35 F.D.R.  
36 Follower  
37 Tower builder  
38 Moody  
39 Sediment

40 We, in Perugia  
41 Infra-structure  
42 Infidels hit  
43 Calabrian's chickpeas  
44 One — time  
45 Author of "The Proper Bostonian"  
46 Lakes or fens  
47 Sleuth Vance  
48 Spill the beans  
49 Chariot race  
50 Muscular  
51 Fiction's "Studs"  
52 Renowned  
53 Telephone  
54 Inadequate, British style  
55 F.D.R.  
56 Follower  
57 Tower builder  
58 Moody  
59 Sediment

60 Lopez theme  
61 Miss Rivera et al.  
62 A.E.C.'s science  
63 Kiln  
64 Calabrian's chickpeas  
65 One — time  
66 Barbs  
67 Author of "The Proper Bostonian"  
68 Wings: Prefix  
69 One — time  
70 Tackle  
71 Geneticist's interest  
72 Charity ball  
73 "So we'll go no more": Byron  
74 Byron  
75 Telephone  
76 "Cymbeline" forte  
77 Tower builder  
78 Moody  
79 Sediment

80 Lopez theme  
81 Miss Rivera et al.  
82 A.E.C.'s science  
83 Kiln  
84 Calabrian's chickpeas  
85 One — time  
86 Barbs  
87 Author of "The Proper Bostonian"  
88 Wings: Prefix  
89 One — time  
90 Tackle  
91 Geneticist's interest  
92 Charity ball  
93 "So we'll go no more": Byron  
94 Man and Tricky Parallel  
95 Slangy earthful Amis  
96 Not serving military aims  
97 Blabbermouth's forte  
98 Kind of blade  
99 Urals

100 Shabbily  
101 Shabbily  
102 Deed holder  
103 Yellow flag  
104 Tooth point  
105 "Birthday suit"  
106 Camelot lady  
107 Show senility  
108 Treats shabbily  
109 City to the Urals

**WEATHER****BOOKS**

**BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON**  
By Nelson DeMille, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 391 pp. \$10.

**EYE OF THE NEEDLE**  
By Ken Follett, Arbor, 313 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I WISH I could work up some real enthusiasm for these two disaster-thrillers. There must be something about Ken Follett's first novel, "Eye of the Needle," to have made me care whether England's Military Intelligence will catch the one German spy — code-named Die Nadel just for his habit of poking interfering people with his pet sputtoon — who threatens to blow England's famous double-cross system and reveal to Hitler that the invasion is not coming where the Allies want him to think it is.

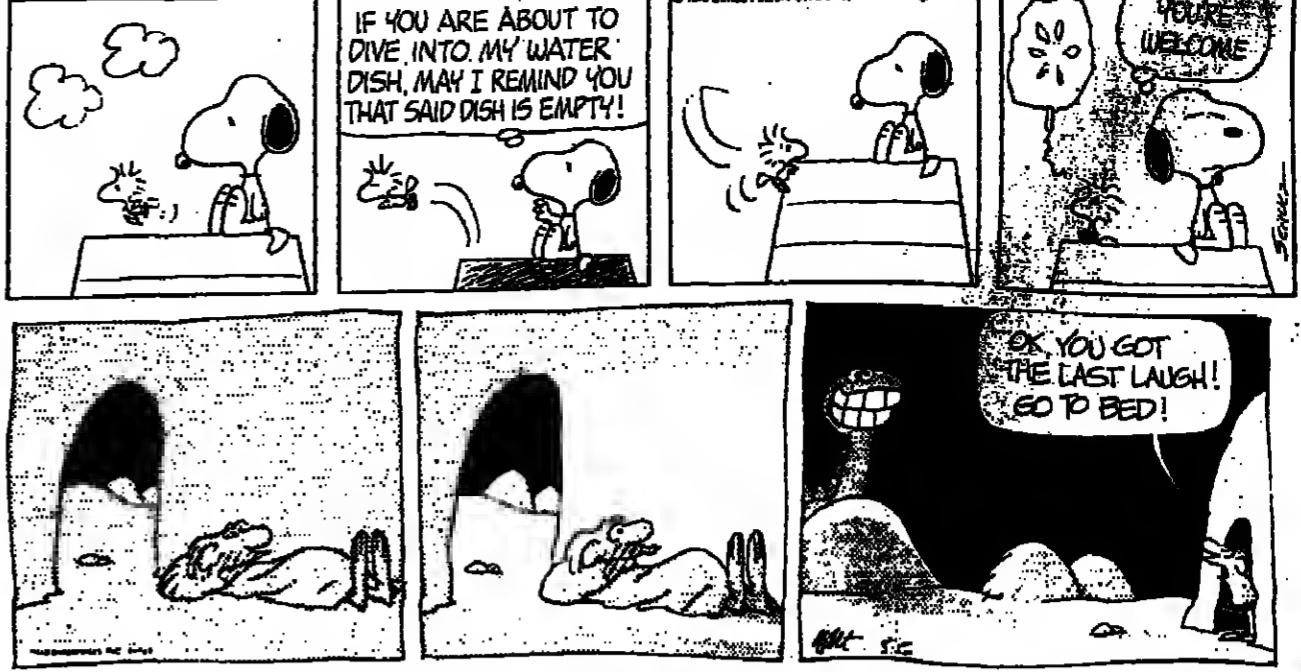
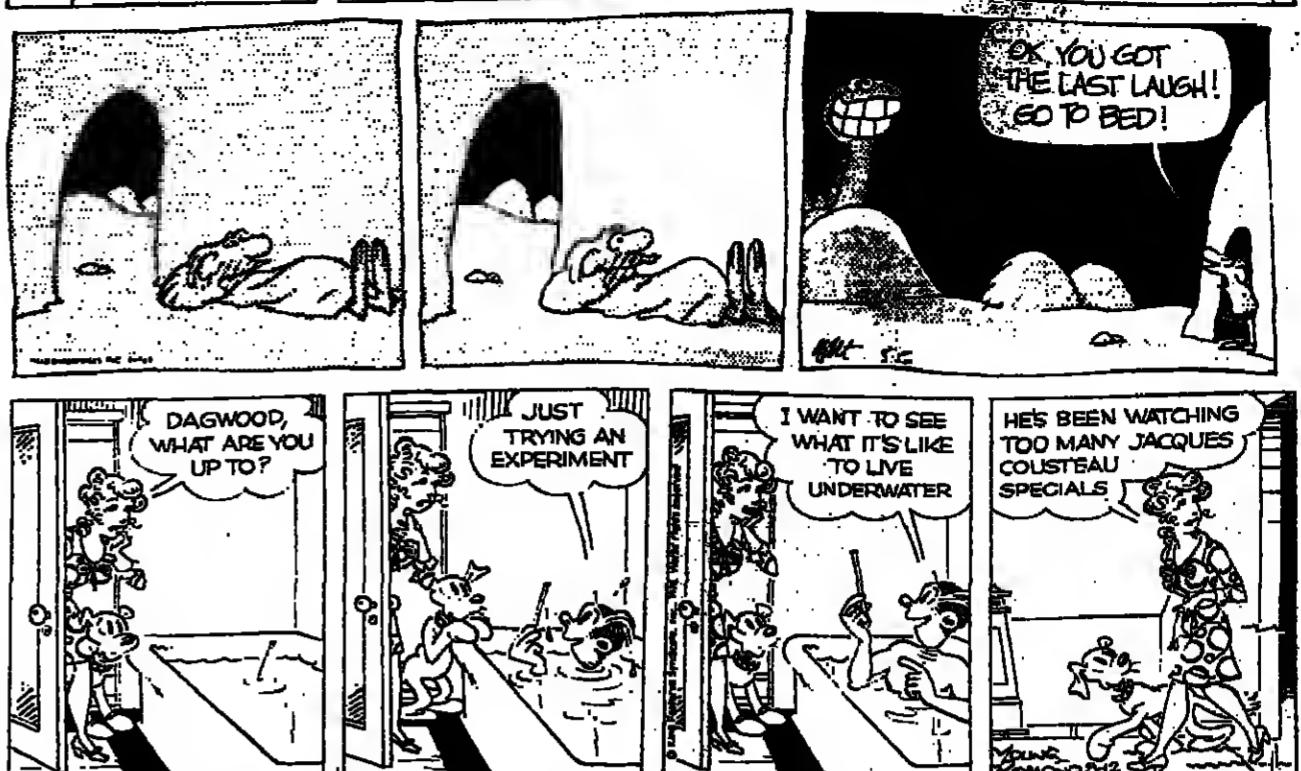
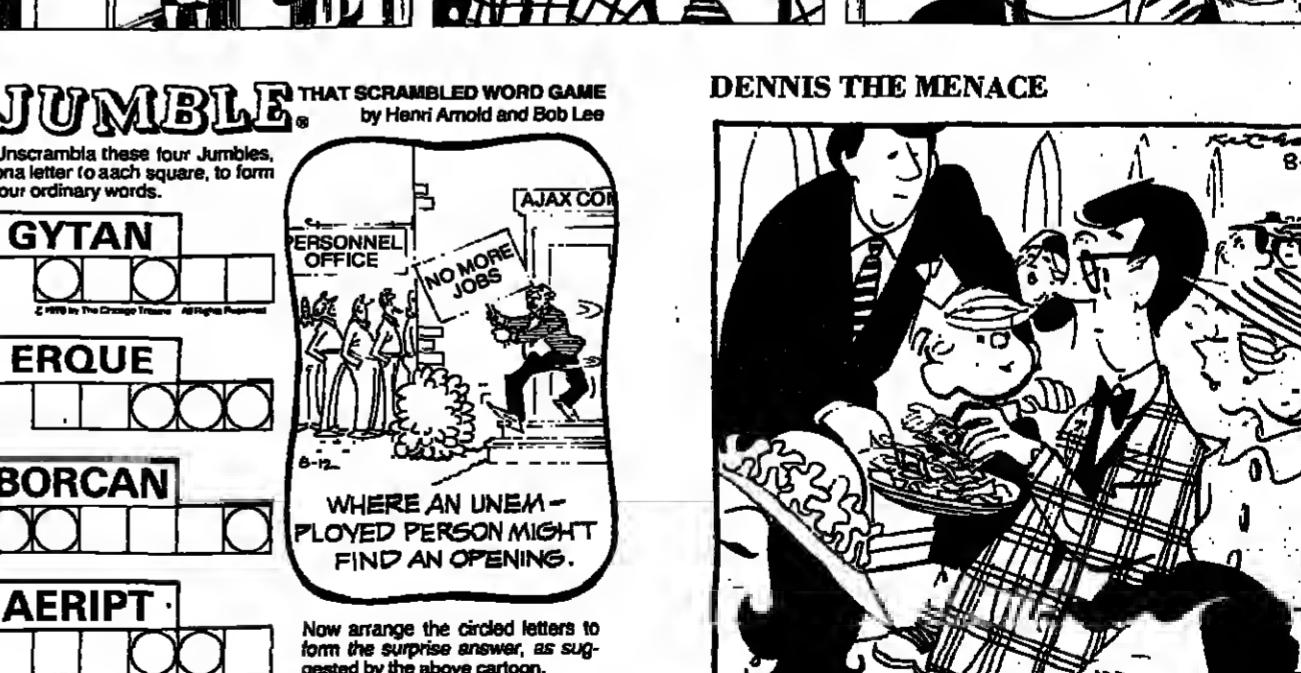
If pressed, I would say that what held my attention is the threat of the author's willingness to visit violence on the very characters who seem to deserve it least: within a few pages of the opening a perfectly pleasant, if a touch randy English landlady gets ventilated by Die Nadel just for surprising him in his room while he has his radio-transmitter showing; and not many pages after that, the car of an attractive young English couple named Rose, driving off on a honeymoon, collides head-on with a truck, leaving him crippled and her severely frustrated and the two of them stuck away on an island in the North Sea tending sheep for the duration of the war.

Also, one can't help being intrigued by the antagonists in what soon settles down to a chess game of flight and pursuit, as Die Nadel tries to get out of England before M.I. can catch him. It is not so much the appeal of the German, a devil of standard ruthlessness and aristocratic charm, as it is of the Englishman assigned to get him, a medievalist named Percy Godilim who reluctantly gives up his book on the Plantagenets to answer the call of duty. Presumably, something unique to the logic of Godilim's avocation will lead to the capture of Die Nadel. At least so much of us would regard the hijacking of a Concorde-load of Israeli peace negotiators by a band of Palestinian terrorists as anything but an act of the blackest evil. Still the villainy of Arab terrorists — and by subtle extension the evil of all Arabs — is so rapidly becoming a cliché in current disaster-fiction, that one begins to worry about the effect of such books on our attitudes toward contemporary international problems.

To be fair, DeMille in "By the Rivers of Babylon" is after considerably more than a good-evil confrontation between Palestinians and Israelis. By arranging for the terrorists to secrete the Israeli Concordie atop the ruins of the city of Babylon, and by embellishing his text with all manner of references to the ancient Babylonian Captivity ("By the Rivers of Babylon, where we sat down; yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion," Psalm 137), DeMille tries to make his story resonate with the echoes and ironies of history.

Unfortunately, the action in the present is so crammed with stock characters, clichéd action, movie-cartoon violence, and a sort of suspense that exhausts instead of entertains, that any historical resonance gets drowned out. (One chapter ends with that Concordie literally teetering on the edge of a cliff.) That's why both of these thrillers may distract you for the length of a summer day, but are good for little more than that.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

**PEANUTS****B.C.****BETTY****BAILEY****ANDY****CAPP****WIZARD****ID****REX****MORGAN****M.D.****RIP****KIRBY****JUMBLE**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

**ANSWER:** **THE**

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAKER FRANC LOTION HAMPER

Answer: When a Crimene became after receiving his citizenship papers—"AMERICAN"

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

"Can I still get into Heaven for half price?"

**NFL Redskins' Defense Anchor****Butz Asks No-Cut Contract**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP) — Dave Butz is certain that he will be the center of attention tonight when the massive middle guard and his Washington Redskin teammates square off against the Green Bay Packers.

And for his services, the 6-foot-7, 294-pounder is demanding a no-cut contract.

"Right now, we're in a stalemate," says Butz, who mans the pivotal position in the three-line-men, four linebacker defense introduced by Coach Jack Pardee. "It's a waiting game, but the longer they wait, the more likely it becomes that I'll play my option out."

The Washington-Green Bay match is the only National Football League preseason game scheduled tonight, but 12 are scheduled Sunday and the Philadelphia Eagles meet the Houston Oilers on Monday.

With Butz anchoring the defensive line, the Skins held Minnesota to 29 yards per rush last week but lost, 20-13, because of a makeshift secondary and a bumbling receiver corps.

**Insurance Policy**

The double-or-triple-team pounding Butz draws from offensive linemen while patrolling from middle guard dictates the need for a new contract, he says. "If they're going to be using that 3-4 defense, I'd like some kind of insurance."

Bart Starr, the Green Bay coach, on the other hand, needs to find a cure for his defensive pains. The Packers defense surrendered 5 yards per rush in a 17-14 loss to Kansas City.

"That was disappointing... our defense can play much better," said Starr, whose Packers also are trying to adopt the increasingly popular 3-4 defensive alignment.

Veteran linebacker Fred Carr won't have anything to do with Starr's hoped-for defensive resurgence, however. Carr left camp early in the week and Thursday was given until 5 p.m. tomorrow by Starr to rejoin the team or sit out the season without pay.

A Carr representative said that

the linebacker would rejoin the club before the deadline but would not participate in practices or games.

The point of argument between the parties is Carr's insistence that surgery for removal of a cyst on his right knee would help him play nearer his capabilities. Starr claims team doctors have deemed surgery unnecessary and vetoed the operation Carr sought.

Joe Theismann is expected to be Washington's starting quarterback for the second consecutive week, but veteran Billy Kilmer — though still bothered by a leg injury — may see some action.

Pardue will give his quarterbacks a new-look receiving corps, however, for the contest in Robert F. Kennedy Stadium.

Redskin tight end Jim Mandich, acquired early this year from Miami, gained a starting nod as Pardue moved Jean Fuguet — the top receiver a year ago — from tight end to wide receiver.

Fuguet's 6-foot-4, 235-pound frame and deceiving speed was put to similar use two seasons ago when he played for Dallas.

**Productive Position**

"I'm going to like it," said Fuguet. "I caught more passes as a wide receiver for the Cowboys than I did inside."

Washington has a 17-10 lead in its series against Green Bay, including victories in the last five meetings.

Tonight, Dallas is at Denver in a rematch of Super Bowl XII; Detroit visits Cincinnati; St. Louis is at Chicago; Minnesota is at Kansas City; Cleveland travels to Buffalo; New England plays at Oakland; Atlanta meets the Steelers in Pittsburgh; Los Angeles hosts San Diego; Baltimore is at Tampa Bay; Miami plays New Orleans at the Superdome; Seattle is at San Francisco and the New York Jets play the New York Giants.

The contests are a matter of life and death to the extra players on the rosters of virtually every team. Squad sizes must be reduced to 60 Tuesday.

**Commonwealth Games****Cramp Ends Attempt For 3d Double Gold**

EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug. 11 (AP) — Don Quarrie's dreams of a third successive Commonwealth Games double gold medal in the 100 and 200 meters ended yesterday in a semifinal heat.

"I felt a sharp pain on the outside of my left leg as I came around the turn," said Quarrie after cramps kept him out of the finals with a fifth-place finish. "My first thought was, 'I'm not going to make the finals.' I stopped. Then I said to myself, 'Let me try. Let's catch them.' I thought I made it. I feel terrible."

Quarrie, the smooth Olympic 200-meters champion from Jamaica, already had won the 100-meter race in the Commonwealth Games.

He won both the 100 and 200 in the Commonwealth Games of 1970 and 1974.

After the split second of pain yesterday, which came with Quarrie in good position and "not even running hard," the sickening feeling of injury disappeared. He finished the race without pain, then slumped to the track and pounded his hands on its surface.

"I wasn't in pain," he said after being examined by doctors. "I just wanted to stop."

"I haven't been hurt since 1972," he said. "I'll reverse the whole thing in Moscow" in the 1980 Olympics.

Mike Boit of Kenya won an easy victory in the 800 meters in 1:46.39.

Boit finished well ahead of Seymour Newman of Jamaica, who took the silver medal in 1:47.30. Peter Lemashon of Kenya clocked 1:47.57 for the bronze.

Judy Peckham of Australia overtook Teekla Chemabwai of Kenya over the last few strides to win the women's 800 meters in 2:02.82. Chemabwai took the silver in 2:02.87 and Jane Colbrook of England was third in 2:03.10.

Allan Wells of Scotland won the 200 meters and became the first British gold medalist in the men's sprint event in these games since World War II.

Quarrie, watching the race from the stands, saw his Games record of 20.43 bettered. Wells ran 20.12, but his time will not count as a record because of a following wind.

James Gilkes of Guyana won the silver medal in 20.18 and Colin Bradford of Jamaica the bronze in 20.43.

The last male British sprint winner was Cyril Holmes of England.

Sonia Lannaman of Britain, the women's 100 meters winner, failed in her bid for a second gold medal. Denise Boyd of Australia won the 200 meters in 22.82. Lannaman finished second in 22.89 for the silver, and Colleen Beazley of Australia clocked at 22.93 for the bronze.

Tessa Sanderson of England set a Games record of 201 feet, 3 inches in winning the gold medal in the women's javelin throw.

**Rono Wins, Despite a Hangover****From Wire Dispatches**

EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug. 11 — Henry Rono of Kenya. "Feeling bad" after a team party the night before, unleashed a burst of acceleration to spread-eagle the field, then strode home to win the 5,000 meters by almost the length of the straight yesterday and notch his second gold medal at the Commonwealth Games.

Rono, who Monday won the 3,000-meter steeplechase, was well outside his world 5,000-meter record with a winning time of 13:23.04.

Even with a bit of a hangover — he drank four beers at the team party — Rono was no match for the field. He won by 60 meters over fellow countryman Michael Musyoki.

His run in the rain was almost 15 full seconds slower than his world record time.



United Press International

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Art Buchwald

**Vitreous Matters**

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass. — We have a think tank on Martha's Vineyard. Because most of the foundation money in the country has dried up we do not have an official building and must hold our meetings on the beach. But the weighty problems of the world are still discussed in depth.

For example, at the last session a professor from Harvard revealed some startling statistics. He said that at the present rate of production there would be 300 billion more test tubes in the world in the year 2000 than there are today.

If each one of these test tubes were used to produce one baby there would not be enough food to supply the world's population.

A woman who heads up the Planned Parenthood Society of West Tisbury said her organization was willing to support a program to put a limit on the number of test tubes made in any given year.

This met with an immediate response from the test-tube advocates, who asserted that it was a sin to interfere with new test tubes.

"By destroying test tubes," one of them said, "you are impeding the forward march of chemistry. We will not stand by and see anyone break a test tube which could someday be used as a means of fertilizing an egg."

A dean from MIT tried to find a middle ground. "We should not ban the manufacture of test tubes by law. What we have to do is educate the world's population that it must face the consequences if it uses test tubes indiscriminately. We must strive for zero-base test-tube manufacturing goal, and only replace those that have been broken or lost in laboratories."

**Dominican Inauguration**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP) — The White House announced yesterday that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, will head a delegation attending the inauguration ceremonies next week for Antonio Guzman Fernandez as president of the Dominican Republic.



The Planned Parenthood spokeswoman would have none of it.

"In my opinion we should sterilize every test tube that comes off the line. We can't allow them to proliferate and endanger the whole human race."

The protest tube man angrily kicked sand in the Planned Parenthood spokeswoman's face.

"Who are you to say what we should or should not do with glass? The test tube is one of the greatest miracles of mankind. By sterilizing test tubes you are interfering with the laws of nature. Our organization will fight for the right of any glass company to make as many test tubes as it wants to."

\* \* \*

The Harvard professor said, "I believe this is a serious mistake. We know from our research figures that most of the major powers would not take advantage of their test tubes. But we must think about the Third World countries, which in many cases cannot feed their populations now. If they can get a large supply of test tubes, God knows what they'll do with them."

Perhaps the solution to the problem would be to put an embargo on test tubes to those countries which cannot feed themselves."

"It won't work," the MIT dean said. "You can't keep the manufacture of test tubes secret for any length of time. With the right materials even a college kid could be able to make one in his basement."

"Then what is the solution?" I asked.

"I think this is a personal matter between a woman and her glass blower. If she wants a test tube then she should be allowed to have one," someone said.

"What about the husband?" a man asked. "Doesn't he have a say in the matter?"

"Only if he gets involved in what the woman wants to do with the test tube."

The meeting broke up in anger. The test-tube advocates started making signs for a demonstration in front of the Martha's Vineyard Hotel.

The Planned Parenthood group threatened a counter-demonstration against the Owens-Illinois glass company. And a chemistry professor from Yale said he and his team were now working on a pill that could be put in a test tube to prevent anything sexual happening.

MARY BLUME

**When an Indian Actor Moves to the West**

LONDON (IHT) — East may be East and West West but that's no reason why the twain shouldn't meet, according to Kabir Behdi, who is the star of many Indian films and the would-be star of many Western ones. To this end he has taken on a Los Angeles house, signed with the William Morris agency and been named Cosmo's bachelor of the month. He has also swashbuckled across European TV screens in an Italian pirate series called "Sandokan," played Prince Taj in a soon-to-be released British version of "The Thief of Bagdad," and is just finishing "Ashanti," a film about today's slave trade, with Peter Ustinov, Michael Caine and Rex Harrison. Behdi plays, according to the synopsis, "a bitter Arab with the synapses in his heart and face."

"Obviously in the initial stages it will be easier to be a Russian or an Italian or an Arab," Behdi said in the lobby of the Dorchester hotel. He is tall, wearing a striped white suit; his looks might stamp him as a foreigner in any country, including his own.

"As an actor I can play anything," he said. "Accents are something I can absorb very quickly. I could even take on a role from the Deep South." His chanting Indian tones briefly take on a plantation drawl. "Everything is possible, so why exclude the possibilities?"

**Two Worlds**

Born in Lahore of an Indian father and a mother from Derbyshire who wore the sari, fought hard for Indian independence and spent her last years as a Buddhist nun, young Kabir was brought up in two worlds: "I went to this very English public school — all shining shoes and spotless blazers and houses called Robin Hood, Friar Tuck and Little John."

After taking a degree in history at college, Behdi went to Bombay to learn about filmmaking and found himself a successful director of television commercials. "In a place like India where people are so poor, the



Kabir Behdi: "I can play anything."

most effective ad line is '50 percent off,'" he said.

His business background helped him to understand the many oddities of the Indian film industry: for example, each film, no matter what its theme, must include several musical numbers. "Unlike the West, where pop songs come into the market through the record industry, people can't afford expensive equipment. So songs become popular from being heard in films. It is mandatory for every film to have four or five songs. One singer, Late Mangashkar, has recorded 25,000 songs — 25,000 songs. And she still sings like a nightingale."

In the huge, harassed dream factory that is the Indian film industry — there is both a national film industry and regional one, each region having a population of 30 to 40 million — big stars often make 30 films a year, and lavish musical sequences may be shot before the script is written to entice prospective hackers. (If none bite, the film is ground into celluloid bangles and shopping baskets.) A star of national films, Behdi made only one regional film, in southern India:

**The Language**

"It was in a language I didn't know at all. I learned the part phonetically. The last I heard of the director was trying to sell a consignment of shoes in Madras so with the money realized from

that sale the financier would reinvest in the film."

Behdi hasn't had time to see many of his films. "Even if you are only reasonably successful in India, you have five or six films on the floor. I had a dozen. All you have to do is get rid of the idea that is impossible, then what you have to do is get every take right."

"After that, to come to the West and do one film at a time and get the script well in advance — it's like a holiday."

In commercial Indian films such staple figures as the continuity girl do not exist. "There are enormous continuity jumps," Behdi said. "An actor might be seen opening a door and come out the other side with a completely different haircut. The Indian audience is wonderful; they'll forgive you anything if the gestures are far too much."

"They always want exaggerated performances — they are fond of filmed theater, where everything is in long shots. It is a battle to give a performance of integrity in those circumstances, but there are those who do."

It is hard to guess what effect being half Indian will have on Kabir Behdi's career in the West. In the East, being half English worked against him at first. "They said 'Oh, but he doesn't look typically Indian.' Then the moment I broke through they said 'his acting is naturally very polished because he has an English mother.'

Behdi is combative and ambitious — "For the real joy is upward battle," he said — yet curiously relaxed about working in the West. This isn't so strange, he claims it, acts it out, leaps on the furniture, shouts out of the window. And he has to do this 50 times — for financiers, six sets of Indian film distributors, etc. — each time from a different point of view. And very often the film bears no resemblance to what he has told."

Being a star in India means being very big indeed. "Actors

have so many demands for interviews — again, there are so few actors and so many film magazines. Hundreds. I reckon if an actor stopped acting he could spend a year, possibly years, accepting invitations from all over India and from Indian communities overseas."

Actors' status symbols are different from the West. Behdi said: "They have the odd Gucci thing but most have their own tailors and the tailor is a very important character in every film because the leading man changes his clothes at least six or seven times. It's particularly amusing in regional films where in imitation of Hindi films a man who supposedly lives in abject poverty will wear a satin suit that's his the hero."

Behdi doesn't feel he has to modify his own acting style very much for the West: "I was a stranger in the Indian film industry as the actors I admired were from the West and I had studied Stanislavsky. In a sense, my problem was to match them gesture for gesture, although the gestures are far too much."

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Coming from the Bombay film industry is like being raised as a street fighter," he said. "Even the Italian industry looked like gentlemen after Bombay in terms of the intrigue and infighting that goes on. So the British and Americans seem like angels to me."

**PEOPLE: Weekend Planned On Skorpios Island?**

Friends of Christina Onassis Kauzov in Athens say that the promised return of the shipping heiress to her husband in Moscow will have to wait until after a party she is giving on the Onassis private island of Skorpios. The source said that the 27-year-old Mrs. Kauzov planned to invite about 20 of her friends for a long weekend on the island. Mrs. Kauzov and her husband Sergei, who is 1,400 miles away in the Soviet Union, have spent the week separately denying various rumors that their 10-day marriage is over.

If cleanliness is next to godliness, Bruce Weicker is likely to sink himself right into sainthood — not to mention the Guinness Book of Records. The 25-year-old Minneapolis apartment superintendent said that the bath he'll take — for 48 hours in the display window of the Garden of Eden, purveyor of exotic cosmetics — will outlast any record on record. Susan Nowling, owner of the shop, said that Weicker's bath water will be kept saturated with coco butter oil "and maybe some skunk oil from the Antipodes." She added, "Our customers are 75 percent women. We feel they deserve to see a good looking man in a tub."

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Patricia Hearst says that she is more concerned about getting married than she is about her safety when she gets out of prison. Gloria Allred, co-ordinator of the Los Angeles chapter of the National Organization for Women, said that she visited Miss Hearst a few days ago and that the heiress told her she is not bitter about her fate. To public, Miss Hearst said, undoubtedly that she was a victim "at the kidnapping started all of this." Allred met with Miss Hearst for two hours at the federal prison in Pleasanton, Calif., to explain his group's recent decision to support legal efforts to obtain Miss Hearst's release. She said Miss Hearst thinks "there is a small group of folks interested in harming her," but longer worries about that. She said that Miss Hearst told her she plans to be married, but is not when Miss Allred refused to let the prospective bridegroom, Miss Hearst, be linked romantically to Bernard Shaw, a Francisco policeman who was part-time as a boxer.

In Springfield, Ill., Robert Averkamp has been sentenced to a year in prison for invoking the Fifth Amendment on his federal income-tax returns. He said that he had engaged in activities that were illegal, but not immoral — that's what I'm trying to prevent telling about" but he was convicted of failing to supply the information required on his income, and of failing to file proper returns for 1971 through 1974. Averkamp sprinkled his returns with references to the Fifth Amendment, which provides protection against self-incrimination. Where he was to name his dependent children, he wrote in: "Unable to answer, and protect the

— SAMUEL JUSTIN

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